

THE JOURNAL OF
**ELECTRICAL
WORKERS**
AND OPERATORS



T.V.A. LABOR *Relations*

DL. XXXIX

-

WASHINGTON, D. C.

FEBRUARY, 1940

-

NO. 2

RECORDING • THE • ELECTRICAL • ERA

"Life insurance appeals to me as a form of security which affords protection so unquestionably sound as to create a feeling of confidence and assurance in the hearts and minds of every insured person. By availing oneself of the opportunity of becoming insured in a sound life insurance you are simply providing protection for yourself and family in a way which you could not do as an individual. No obligation rests more heavily upon the head of a family than the obligation to provide security for those who depend upon him."

WILLIAM GREEN,
*President, American
Federation of Labor.*

A group life insurance policy covering the members of your Local Union
would be a great protection for your members and their families.

• • •

Write Today

• • •

AMERICAN STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

G. M. BUGNIAZET, *President*

1200 Fifteenth Street, N. W.

Washington, D. C.

An Old Line Legal Reserve Life Insurance Company

~ Incorporated 1924 ~

Official Organ of the INTERNATIONAL ELECTRICAL WORKERS and OPERATORS

PUBLISHED MONTHLY

G. M. Bugniazet, Editor

1200 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Contents

	Page
Frontispiece—The Border Line of Brotherhood	58
TVA Labor Relations Nationally Publicized	59
TVA Wage Conference Weighed by Unionist	61
Utility Taxes Paid from Consumer Collections	62
Factual Record of Consolidated Edison Case	63
Arnold Burns Barn to Roast Pig	64
Russia Hatched Plan to Break A. F. of L.	66
Thanks, Mr. Franklin, Now We Know	67
Collective Bargaining as Between Nations	68
Great Spa Wired, Manned by Union	69
Will You Be Home Week of March 24?	70
Municipal Power, the Union and Contractor	71
Can Teeming Technology Foster Democracy?	72
Millions in Panama for Alien Labor?	73
Short, Short Stories of Work and Play	74
Death Stays Hand of Our Cartoonist	75
Editorials	76
Woman's Work	78
Women's Auxiliary	79
Correspondence	80
In Memoriam	97
Death Claims Paid	100
Co-operating Manufacturers	101
Local Union Official Receipts	109

• This Journal will not be held responsible for views expressed by correspondents. The first of each month is the closing date; all copy must be in our hands on or before.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

International President, D. W. TRACY, 1200
15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Secretary, G. M. BUGNIAZET,
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

International Treasurer, W. A. HOGAN, 647
South Sixth Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

VICE PRESIDENTS

First District E. INGLES
R. R. 3, London, Ont., Can.

Second District JOHN J. REGAN
Rm. 424, Park Square Bldg., Boston, Mass.

Third District EDW. F. KLOTZ
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fourth District ARTHUR BENNETT
Box 241, Youngstown, Ohio

Fifth District G. X. BARKER
1027 Woodward Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

Sixth District M. J. BOYLE
3920 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Seventh District W. L. INGRAM
3641 Loughton St., Fort Worth, Texas

Eighth District H. W. BELL
Box 471, Denver, Colo.

Ninth District J. SCOTT MILNE
1110 Central Tower, San Francisco, Calif.

Railroads C. J. MCGLOGAN
Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

INTERNATIONAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

CHAS. M. PAULSEN, Chairman
4919 Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill.

First District G. W. WHITFORD
1517 Third Ave., New York, N. Y.

Second District F. L. KELLEY
95 Beacon St., Hyde Park, Mass.

Third District M. P. GORDAN
2104 Law and Finance Bldg.,
429 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Fourth District EDWARD NOTHNAGLE
1200 15th St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

Fifth District E. J. BROWN
744 N. 4th St., Milwaukee, Wis.

Sixth District G. C. GADBOIS
1532 No. Boston St., Tulsa, Okla.

Seventh District C. F. OLIVER
644 Madison St., Denver, Colo.

Eighth District J. L. MCBRIDE
165 James St., Labor Temple,
Winnipeg, Can.

Magazine

CHAT

Those of our readers who are partial to radio and movies and other forms of communication, should not forget printer's ink. To us printer's ink remains the most dynamic catalytic by which to transmit ideas.

A shining example of this power of the printed word to improve human life is dramatically portrayed in the letter of Frank Farrand, Local Union No. B-77, in this issue of the JOURNAL. Mr. Farrand recalls that members of Local Union No. B-77 read an article in the ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL some months ago on pole-top resuscitation. Being master mechanics they readily understood the process of first aid given to burning linemen on the wires but with the hope they would have no immediate use for it. However, not long afterwards one of their comrades was caught on high tension wires and would, they believe, have perished if they had not gone aloft on the pole and applied the method described in the article in their official JOURNAL. It is a heroic story which every one of our members should read.

Incidentally Mr. Farrand pays the JOURNAL a compliment which warms the cockles of our editorial heart. He says in his local union the JOURNAL is regarded with "almost religious reverence."

Is it any wonder then that we regard printer's ink as an important product and as a great force in our national life and in our union? Every month the loyal staff members, in co-operation with hundreds of loyal correspondents, build a JOURNAL for the membership. That JOURNAL is only effective in proportion to the extent of its being read by the members. We have pleasant evidence that our membership is not only reading but thinking. That, we believe, is what is making our organization probably the most progressive and powerful labor union in the world. It is true that other unions have larger membership but we take off our hat to none of them in the collective intelligence and collective social effectiveness of our people.



THE BORDER LINE

of Brotherhood

THREE thousand miles of border line,
 One hundred years of peace,
 In all the page of history
 What parallel to this?
 In times when warring nations' thoughts
 Are crazed with hate's hot wine,
 How God must look with pleasure down
 Upon that border line.

From Maine it runs through lake and stream
 To Manitoba's plain,
 From Winnipeg to Kootenay,
 And on and on again;
 Through farm and ranch and forest range,
 O'er mountain crag and steep,
 To far Vancouver's garden home
 By broad Pacific's sweep.

Three thousand miles of border line,
 Two nations side by side,
 Each strong in common ancestry,
 And Anglo-Saxon pride;
 Yet each the haven and the home
 Of all of foreign birth.
 And each their final fusion point,
 The melting pot of earth,

Three thousand miles of border line,
 Nor fort nor armed host,
 On all that frontier neighbor ground,
 From east to western coast;
 A spectacle to conjure with,
 A thought to stir the blood,
 A living proof to all the world
 Of faith in brotherhood.

Three thousand miles of border line,
 Nor has a century
 Seen aught along that common course
 But peace and harmony.
 O nations bound in brotherhood,
 O faith in fellow man;
 What better way on earth to dwell
 Than this God-given plan?

Three thousand miles of border line,
 One hundred years of peace.
 In all the page of history
 What parallel to this?
 God speed that surely dawning day,
 That coming hour divine,
 When all the nations of the earth
 Shall boast such border line.

—Author Unknown.





THE JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS AND OPERATORS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS
Entered at Washington, D. C., as Second Class Matter. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in
Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized March 28, 1922.
SINGLE COPIES, 20 CENTS \$2.00 PER YEAR, IN ADVANCE



VOL. XXXIX

WASHINGTON, D. C., FEBRUARY, 1940

NO. 2

TVA LABOR *Relations* *Nationally* PUBLICIZED

"MANIFESTLY there is urgent need for the emergence of a new public power and labor policy which will protect the public investment and the public necessity for continuous service, but under which no civilized consumer may reflect that his cheap rates are due partly to underpaid and overworked labor; also under which every trained worker and common laborer can serve his community and properly support his family at the same time."

This expresses the gist of a pamphlet just published by the National Popular Government League entitled "The TVA Labor Relations Policy at Work." The author is Judson King, director of the league. The pamphlet undertakes to survey the entire labor policy now in effect at TVA, measure its chances of success, describe it in its practical workings and evaluate its services not only to the TVA and to labor but to all government corporations and even to private utilities.

This pamphlet was published just as the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council puts the finishing touches to an agreement to present to TVA management. This agreement will bring labor relations on the properties of the Tennessee Valley Authority to a new pitch of significance.

Mr. King goes on to say, "The problem is, shall public power administrators—federal, state and local—recognize and deal collectively with organized labor? If so, on what basis and by what procedure? *Per contra*, should organized labor support public power projects, federal, state, and local, as against the determined opposition of private power companies with whom the unions have signed agreements or promises of agreements?"

COUNCIL SET-UP

The Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, the agency which effects relations with the management of the TVA, is composed of the following unions:

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America
International Brotherhood of Boiler

National Popular Government League regards plan as model for gov- ernment projects

Makers, Iron Ship Builders and Helpers of America
International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers
International Association of Machinists
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers
International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America
International Union of Operating Engineers
Sheet Metal Workers' International Association
International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers
Operative Plasterers' and Cement Finishers' International Association
United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters
United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners
Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America
International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Stablemen and Helpers
Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Ironworkers

As does Mr. King, the public generally regards the TVA labor set-up as a model for all federal projects and even for private business. Mr. King undertakes to measure the forces that militate against the success of the TVA labor relations policy as well as the forces that work for its success.

PROBLEM OF PERSONNEL

"In respect to federal government projects, the attitude of its managers has many times been also hostile to union labor. The conditions under which Boulder Dam was built by contract under non-union standards, and its unnecessary loss of life and health which came near to

being a national disgrace, is an example. Union officials assure me that generally speaking, conditions have greatly improved under the Roosevelt Administration.

"But the reactionary attitude of these local, state and national public officials has placed the progressive leadership of organized labor in a difficult position. What is a business agent or international official, favorable to public ownership, to say to the rank and file when they demand, 'Why should we vote for a municipal light plant when the power company recognizes us and pays the union scale and the municipal officials and public power advocates won't even talk to us? If they win, they are likely to destroy our union and reduce our wages.' And what is the official to say when public power districts or rural cooperatives do the same thing?"

Mr. King finds, too, that there are forces within the labor movement that obstruct success. He declares that some labor leaders are too short-sighted to appreciate cooperative relations. He finds, too, that jurisdictional disputes and jurisdictional jealousies often militate against achievement. But, he declares, "The TVA experiment gave its board and its employees an opportunity to set up a new and advanced type of labor relations; one in which the old master-servant, dog-eat-dog, strike and lockout methods would be abolished. Instead, a new method might be established in which management and labor could settle their problems as associates in fact working together for the common welfare. The old type of selfish, barbaric industrial warfare might be ended, a new precedent set, and civilization moved up a notch."

There is a description of the cooperative process in effect on the TVA properties: "Joint committees are appointed for intensive study of and recommendations upon complicated issues. These joint committees have turned out to be the vital point at which the new doctrine of labor-management cooperation functions most effectively."

FACTUAL BASIS

He goes on to point out that next in importance is mutual respect for the facts on which discussions are based. "This respect has led to the establishment of cooperative methods of collecting information in advance, so that both sides argue from the same data."

Mr. King stresses a good deal the need of discipline on both sides of the table, among engineers identified with manage-

ment and among labor unionists on the labor side.

"Some engineers, supervisors and foremen who came to TVA from private, non-union concerns quite naturally retained their old contempt for this organized labor nonsense of government humanitarianism. To them efficiency was the only red letter word in the dictionary. They were obstinate, did not comply with the policy, and made trouble. Result, some have been 'terminated,' that is to say, fired. Not for lack of ability, but because they did not or could not fit in. On the other side, some high union officials, whose word was law in their crafts, nation-wide, did not fancy merging their autocratic power with other unions in this cooperative set-up and they have caused trouble, especially in jurisdictional matters.

"Again, thousands of men joined a union of their craft for the first time. They were unaccustomed to union discipline. When they found they could not do as they pleased as 'free men' they made trouble for their leaders. Here let me note a thing of which the public knows little, namely, that the great unions maintain a discipline over their members of tremendous importance to the efficiency of industry. But, of course, in so doing, union officials have their headaches."

The author finds that the experiment has gone along effectively. Mr. King made many visits to the TVA properties and talked with both technicians and labor unionists. We summarize his findings:

"Labor-management cooperation' is one of those technical descriptive phrases with an academic flare which means little to the average reader, but the world and all to those who know what it is about. Put in homespun, we can understand why forward-looking administrators, engineers and labor leaders are so elated about it and declare it to be the most important feature of the TVA Labor Relations Policy. They call it 'A milestone of progress' and 'A new era for labor.'

"Thus far in our machine age, management—that is, general managers, engineers, master mechanics and superintendents—have told labor what to do and how to do it. Skilled craftsmen, plus common labor, turned out the product whether it was a box of matches or a hundred-million-dollar hydroelectric dam. Management took the blue prints, scheduled the work, organized the force and ran the show. It was master-servant. The servant craftsmen might have valuable ideas on lay-out, procedure, safety, saving materials, machine operation or a thousand other things. No matter—they kept still as a rule. Management was management and knew.

"The TVA policy makers had another idea. They held that there were among the workers many craftsmen who had eyes and ideas. They asked, Why not tap this reservoir of brains and give both encouragement and recognition—ask labor to sit in at the council table and participate in management? It would be helpful to both, make the job a partnership affair. It was so decided and written



GORDON M. FREEMAN

International Representative, I. B. E. W. Secretary, Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council. He has a record of great achievement.

in the concluding statement of the policy."

In view of the fact that this experiment in a new type of government corporation now in effect over a period of four years has involved representatives of 12,000 A. F. of L. unionists, and in view of the fact that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been identified with this process continuously and effectively, we believe that Mr. King's pamphlet will get a wide reception, with our own readers.

"The Tennessee Valley Authority is providing a most constructive and inspiring example of genuine modern democracy at work in its more fundamental aspects. The Labor Relations Policy created by both management and labor is one of its most notable achievements."

Mr. King describes the following subjects in his notable pamphlet:

The Public Power Movement
The Origin of the TVA Labor Policy
The Provisions of the Labor Policy
Joint Administration under the Policy
Discipline
Wages, Hours and Conditions
Health and Safety
Results of the Labor Movement Cooperation
Attacks upon TVA
Possible Future Achievements

We note that Gordon M. Freeman, international representative of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, and secretary of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, is also the liaison man between management and labor in the valley.

The National Popular Government League was founded in 1913 in Washington by Mr. King. The league has had the sponsorship of eminent public men in American life, including Senator Norris,

Senator La Follette, Senator Owen and other well-known progressives. It may be said to be an expression of the progressive movement. It figured as a research agency in Senator Norris's efforts to get passed the Act that later became the TVA Act. Its publications range over a wide list of subjects, including initiative and referendum, cooperatives and the utilities issue.

As illustrative of the partnership theory, I will ask you to bear with me while I describe briefly something of the cooperative movement on the Canadian National Railways, which we have come to regard as our greatest asset. A few years ago, in 1924, I had been thinking of what had been accomplished through the cooperative movement as it found expression on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, through the wise and far-seeing administration of its president, Daniel Willard. Almost simultaneously with that thought, Mr. Bert Jewell, whom you all know as president of the Railway Employees' Department, suggested to me the inauguration of a similar movement on the Canadian National Railways. The idea was alluring because it seemed sound and was in keeping with the more enlightened and progressive relations between capital and labor. Mr. Jewell was fortunately assisted in his proposal, and in subsequent inauguration, by Captain Beyer, and to both of these gentlemen the Canadian National Railways owes much. Suffice it to say, and to make a long story short, that we commenced the cooperative movement in the shops of the Canadian National Railways. In so far as the company and the men were concerned, the objectives were:

1. Continuity of employment.
2. A more kindly and satisfactory relationship between the railway on the one hand and our shop employees on the other.
3. An improvement in output with reduced unit costs.
4. The introduction in our shop administration of the brains of our men, and the provision of an outlet for their ingenuity.
5. A more accurate conception on each side of the other's point of view.

After a few years of trial, I assert as far as the railway is concerned, and I think those who represent our men would speak similarly, that all of these objectives have been measurably achieved, and certainly the results have been well worth the effort. Since the inception of the plan, 6,358 suggestions have been made looking towards improved shop conditions and output, of which far the greatest proportion originated with the men. Of these suggestions, 73 per cent have been accepted, 15 per cent are still under consideration, and only 12 per cent rejected. This I regard as an amazing result, of incalculable benefit to both sides. Most of the proposals, many of which are of major importance, would never have come to light had it not been for the partnership movement.

SIR HENRY THORNTON.

TVA Wage CONFERENCE

Weighed by UNIONIST

By CHARLES MAUNSELL, L. U. No. B-760, Stationed at Hiwassee Dam

THE fifth annual wage conference of the TVA is as outstanding an application of the true principles of democracy as it has been our privilege to witness.

Let us sketch an outline of what takes place. First there are panel meetings, supposedly held every month, but not necessarily so. At these meetings problems are thrashed out among the members of a craft and reports are made by job stewards, business managers and the international officers. Ideas are formed and subjects to be presented at the annual wage conference are agreed upon. Near the end of the year a brief is drawn up and presented to the management of the TVA. A committee of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council (international representatives of all crafts make executive board) meets with management and sets a date for the wage conference. All national or international offices and local unions are notified of the date. Local unions elect members to represent the employees, union and nonunion, on all jobs under the TVA. And our International has assigned Brother Gordon Freeman to head the representation of the I. B. E. W. He has been on the job as full time representative for some three years and the fruits of his labor are very apparent at this conference.

International Vice President Barker, who had this assignment as part of his district when the TVA first began, compared this conference with the first ones he attended. He pictured how he had to battle, at most times alone, for our members who were none too numerous. Now he called attention to the fact that we have nearly 100 per cent jobs and 25 delegates from the employees on the jobs to support one vice president, a full time representative and two district I. O. representatives. As a matter of record after

Correspondent
calls negotiations "democracy
in operation"

two weeks of committee meetings the I. B. E. W. was represented at the wage conference by two I. O. representatives and 17 employee representatives while all the other crafts put together mustered only 23 representatives and management was represented by 21 heads of departments and three stenographers.

All through the committee meetings there was a spirit of friendly cooperation between all parties. Surely, there were differences of opinions and different points of view but in the main the big idea in all minds was, the greatest good for the greatest number on a long time basis. There were labor and employer sitting down to a table discussing the mutual problems of the institution, trying to work out in everyday, on the job language, what was best for all concerned, each trying to bring out in his own way what the men behind him wanted or believed could or could not be done. It was brought out in the course of the conference that labor had built up confidence to a point where a statement of facts was accepted with the knowledge that it would be supported by evidence at the proper time.

RATIONAL COOPERATION

Here it was demonstrated that organized labor has within its ranks as keen minds as there are to be had to assemble and present statistical data and the real value of such data. It was also brought out that management did not make requests as a starting point for "deals." All requests were made in good faith and points were withdrawn by both sides at

times when it appeared they were not practical to put in operation. Time after time management representatives supported statements and clarified facts stated by employees in their departments. In one instance a general superintendent of a large project turned in an agreed report for a craft because the national representative of the craft could not be present and there was no other representative of the craft in the conference. Meetings of craft delegates were held between committee meetings where each job representative was given ample time to discuss his phase of the conference and it was decided what action was to be taken. The electricians elected spokesmen for classified requests and also for the electrical workers' brief which was read to the conference. This expedited matters considerably and won praise from management for the businesslike and gentlemanly manner in which requests were handled. Management won the respect and confidence of our representatives, although it refused to allow our request for increased hourly wage rate. We believe the spirit of the whole structure is contained in Mr. A. S. Jandry's statement to the conference regarding management's position at the time. All in all it was the finest example of a practical application of democracy in collective bargaining we have ever heard of in 30 years of experience.

MR. JANDRY'S STATEMENT

"This joint committee, representing, on the one hand, the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council and, on the other hand, representing the management of the Tennessee Valley Authority, has been through a long and gruelling series of sessions on the question of wages. At the opening of these sessions I indicated that it was the opinion of management at that time that there was difficulty on the basis of the prevailing wage data then before us in seeing an adequate justification for any changes at any point in the wage schedules which were jointly determined as the prevailing wages a year ago. Management's attitude, however, was that there should be a thorough and careful review of all of that data. Since that time there has been such a review and analysis—there have been additional data and facts submitted

(Continued on page 100)



ELECTRICAL DEPARTMENT, HIWASSEE DAM, NORTH CAROLINA.

Utility TAXES Paid From CONSUMER Collections

SOME of the sweeping criticisms aimed at the electric power operations of the Tennessee Valley Authority are themselves deserving of some critical examination. If the TVA activities constitute no sound basis for comparing the relative merits of private and public operation of power utilities, the public should be so informed. On the other hand, the experiment is too important to permit it to be discredited by incomplete, mistaken or deliberately false information.

The stakes are high. To appreciate how high, it is necessary only to recall the long history of corporate interlockings and pyramidings, the financial metaphysics which characterize private utility operation, and the consequent impotence of effective regulation which finally brought Congress to recognize that a yardstick of power operations is a desirable and necessary thing. It is helpful to bear in mind that if the TVA can produce a sound and reliable standard of power utility operations, then in addition to harnessing the damaging flood waters of the Tennessee Valley, the project may succeed in stopping some of the equally damaging swollen streams of unearned utility profits.

The issues most commonly raised relate either to the economic justification

This fact
throws light upon vexed TVA
problems

of the power operations, or to the question of taxation, or to a combination of both.

MATHEMATICAL EROSION

One of the most superficially persuasive, and at the same time imaginative, attacks on the TVA was one recently syndicated by the Chicago Tribune Press Service. In challenging TVA's claim that its power operations had become self-supporting upon reaching an income of \$15,000,000 annually, this article quoted a statement that the dams, transmission lines, steam plants and other purchased assets had cost almost \$305,000,000. Against this, it was asserted, private utilities would have to pay 5 per cent as interest, and set up a depreciation reserve of 2.5 per cent, amounting to over \$22,000,000, plus taxes of \$2,500,000 and operating expenses of \$5,000,000, making a total of \$30,000,000.

Thus simply was the power operation of the TVA thrown for a \$15,000,000 annual loss! This not very subtle reckoning, even if the figures were accepted,

makes the initial mistake of charging against power operations the entire cost of navigation improvement, flood-control, promotion of national defense, fertilizer experimentation, etc. Consistency would require that, to the TVA power revenue there be added the many hundreds of millions of dollars resulting from protection against flood loss, transportation perils, soil erosion and other tangible losses, to say nothing of the increased security to life and happiness.

DIVIDENDS WITHOUT INVESTMENTS

The article also makes the mistake of assuming that interest on the investment is properly chargeable to the expense of operations, instead of recognizing it as a part of profits. The justification of stockholders' profits depends upon their furnishing the funds needed for a given enterprise. If the funds are nevertheless borrowed, the effect of such borrowing should be to reduce the amounts available for dividends and not to increase consumer costs. Admission of any other theory would furnish the utility with a motive for remaining in debt perpetually so that dividends could be collected on an investment which is also supported by interest payments.

But even if it were otherwise, it is interesting to note that the bonds sold by the municipalities and cooperatives which buy TVA power—secured by power revenue and not by taxation—were readily marketed at interest rates ranging from only 2.3 to 3.6 per cent instead of 5 per cent used in the above computation. With respect to depreciation, the net income of the TVA power operations was determined only after deducting an average depreciation of 2.1 per cent, whereas the average depreciation rate of 150 private utility companies as reported to the Securities and Exchange Commission was only 1.66 per cent instead of the 2.5 per cent which it was stated the utilities apply. The correction of interest and depreciation rates alone would be equivalent to a saving of about \$11,000,000, even on the basis of the foregoing figures.

SMOKE SCREEN

Before considering the question of taxation, it should be noted that the TVA, on its present basis, will save consumers of electricity in the area which it serves approximately \$8,000,000 annually. In 1933, before TVA, residential consumers of the Tennessee Electric Power Company paid an average of 5.77 cents per kilowatt-hour. In 1938 the TVA average paid was 1.99 cents per kilowatt-hour, as against a national average of 4.21 cents. These figures suggest that the real value of the taxation issue lies in its capacity to divert attention from more fundamental matters.

Probably the most noteworthy presentation of the tax issue was that which appeared in full-page newspaper advertisements of the Commonwealth & Southern Company promptly after the transfer



Courtesy TVA.

THE LITTLE CONSUMER OF ELECTRICITY IN THE TVA REGION.

(Continued on page 107)

Factual RECORD of Consolidated Edison CASE

IN July, 1937, the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers signed a contract with the Consolidated Edison Company of New York City. This contract was executed in good faith and when it later became the subject of court controversy the Supreme Court said in regard to it the following: "We think that the Brotherhood and its locals having valuable and beneficial interests in the contracts were entitled to notice and hearing before they could be set aside."

And again, "The Brotherhood was entitled to form its locals and their organization was not assailed. * * * These rights cannot be brushed aside as immaterial for they are the very essence of the rights which the Labor Relations Act was passed to protect and the board could not ignore or override them in

Course of events in the New York Consolidated Edison case affecting I. B. E. W. relations.

professing to effectuate the policies of the Act."

These contracts in force today are therefore doubly valid in that they have not only the sanction of the law but they have the sanction of the law tested by the courts, including the Supreme Court.

These contracts gave great benefits to the Consolidated Edison workers. They guaranteed the eight-hour working day and the 40-hour working week. They guaranteed time and one-half for over-



DAN W. TRACY

time and two weeks' vacation with pay. Moreover, these contracts simultaneously with their signing gave a 5 per cent increase in wages to the thousands of employees and this 5 per cent increase has probably aggregated since 1937 more than \$12,000,000.

(Continued on page 108)

STATEMENT DEFINING ISSUES

Another page has been added to the history of turbulent relations on the properties of the companies comprising the Consolidated Edison System, New York City, by the abortive attempt of treacherous self-seeking officers of some of the local unions to promote and perpetuate their individual advancement through sacrificing those they pretend to represent. They have abused the confidence placed in them by thousands of sincere workers upon these properties who want to have membership in a stable, progressive and militant union. By their acts of treachery these local union officials, seeking to set up what they call an independent union, have placed themselves in the unenviable position not only as perfidious officers but as breakers of the law.

When they became members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and when they assumed positions as local union officers they took oaths to uphold the constitution of this organization. The fundamental law of the union is very clear on this point, and it has been recognized in the courts of the United States as sovereign within the union. These local union officers have been guilty not only of personal treachery, but of other acts about which more will be said later. However, this point will be a matter for the courts to adjudicate.

When individuals, goaded by either personal ambition or greed, betray their fellows in this wise, they seek to cloak their operations within a pretext. This the traitorous local union officials have done. They pretend that it is irregular for a construction union of the Brotherhood to do construction work for utility companies. It is this very pretense that unmasks their insincerity. Hundreds of utility systems of the United States are now dealing with the construction branches of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers where construction utility is involved.

Under the guise of preserving the company-wide character of the unions on the Consolidated Edison Properties, these traitorous local union officials are really attempting to infringe upon the work of the construction local union dominant in New York City. They themselves are the aggressors rather than Local Union No. 3. With this flimsy excuse these local union officials called secret meetings of their membership to which came not more than 5 per cent of the actual members of the unions. Local union meetings—which can be accurately designated as "packed"—these miniature meetings voted secession from the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. It was these "packed" meetings which undertook to follow the policy of deceiving their fellow workers in obedience to the personal ambitions and the greed of the local union officers.

The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is the only bona fide union in the utility field. There is no other. It has signed contracts with 90 per cent of the private utility companies in the United States. It has proved beyond a doubt that in structure, intelligent management and competency it is the only union that can protect the public and the workers. In signed contracts with the Consolidated Edison Company which have been heralded as models of industrial law, the public is fully protected from wildcat strikes and irresponsible leadership. The workers are given that job protection and those union benefits which only the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers can give, as proved by a half-century of service.

No one is fooled by the mask of independent unionism. Every

student of unionism in America knows that the independent union is but the emanation of the old company union. The name has been changed, but its character has not. It did not arrive upon the scene until public opinion moved to a stirring condemnation against kept puppets of employers. And no matter how you twist the term, the independent union remains a servant of the corporation and not an instrument by which workers win to a better standard of life and a more efficient industrial citizenship.

Hanging on the fringe of this situation, of course, lies the C. I. O. electrical group, which has repeatedly been proved to be nothing more nor less than a branch of the secret service of Joseph Stalin, Russian dictator. One of the communist fronts signified to the Congress of the United States as deeply tinged with communism is the United Radio and Electrical Workers' Union, so-called. This puppet of the communist executive board is but a branch of the so-called Communist Party, which is everywhere now regarded as part of the secret service of the discredited and vile bolshevik system.

We doubt emphatically whether the competent, intelligent, self-respecting workers of the Consolidated Edison Companies will allow themselves to be dragged along by either self-seeking treacherous local union officials or fall into the trap of the C. I. O.

The local unions of the I. B. E. W. affected, whose treacherous officials deserted them, will continue to function and operate for the benefit and protection of the loyal members. The contracts with the Edison Companies regulating the wages, hours and working conditions of employment are held by the local unions and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. These contracts are continuous.

We are in possession of reports clearly showing the methods resorted to by the leaders of the secession movement, including the advising of other leaders that company management encouraged secession from the Brotherhood and the formation of independent unionism. We are quite confident that finally the majority of employees on the properties of the companies who are inherently honest will refuse to be misled by men who violate sacred obligations and misrepresent conditions in order to gain temporary advantages for themselves through the betrayal of the interests of those who selected them as representatives. The local unions will continue to operate under the supervision of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, regardless of opposition from any source, and to the end that the members will be the successful beneficiaries of real unionism.

The protests received against the actions of those prompting secession clearly indicate that the great majority of employees of the Edison Companies disapprove of the treacherous and anarchic attempts of some of the local union officials to wreck the only bona fide union on the Edison properties.

D. W. Tracy
International President,
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

ARNOLD Burns Barn TO ROAST PIG

By HENRY EPSTEIN, Solicitor General, New York

Equality under the law which the Constitution guarantees may be violated in three ways:

First, by legislation which is unjust in its inception;

Second, by judicial construction which makes what would otherwise be a just law, unjust in its application;

Third, by unjust discrimination in the administration of law by government's enforcement agencies.

There is no more ominous threat to labor's right to equality under the law than the recently revived application of the Sherman Act by the U. S. Department of Justice which seeks to sanction its violations under the third classification by invoking judicial precedents which were themselves violations under the second classification.

In view of this threat, it was fitting that the Conference on Contemporary Problems in Labor Law and Relations, held at Washington, D. C., in January, under the sponsorship of the National Lawyers Guild, selected as its first topic "Anti-Trust Laws and Labor." There follows a condensation of an address on this subject delivered at the conference by the Hon. Henry Epstein, solicitor general of the state of New York. It is regretted that space does not permit a publication of the entire paper, and it is hoped that the quality of the analysis does not suffer too much by the omissions.

THE anti-trust laws were the first serious political efforts to check the malignant growth of the corporate power and by control to minimize its threat to political democracy.

EFFECT OF SHERMAN ACT

In 1890 the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was enacted. As lawyers, even as laymen, you know its common and accepted applicability. Every contract, combination and conspiracy, in the form of a trust or otherwise, in restraint of trade or commerce among the several states is "illegal." Each violation is a misdemeanor, punishable by fine, imprisonment or both.

Section 7 enables a person damaged to sue in the district court and recover three times the damage sustained, plus costs and attorneys' fees.

The rapid development of large corporate enterprises, of holding companies with widespread power were known and feared. Railroads, sugar refineries, steel manufacture, tobacco, oil—these were already at the corporate stage where the danger was foreseeable. The purpose of

By administrative legislation Department of Justice repudiates dissenting opinions of liberal judges

the statute was clear—to prevent too great concentration of economic power with the inevitable injury to the consumer, due to his lack of weapons to combat such power. Certainly when enacted, despite its general language, the evidence does not disclose any intended applicability to labor unions.

SHOCK TO LABOR

It was not until 1895 that the first Sherman law prosecution came to the Supreme Court and the result in the Sugar Trust case was not encouraging to those who had placed faith in the law.

The corporations which constituted the monopoly of sugar refining were held not to be engaged in interstate commerce. But the shock of large corporate enterprise on the eventual application of the Act against railroad pools, against holding companies, against the oil and tobacco monopolies, was nothing to the shock received by labor when the same law was held equally applicable to labor unions engaged in strikes and boycott of non-union goods—the famous Danbury Hatters' case. At least capital had ample warning in both the Act and in increased demands for "teeth" in the law's enforcement. Labor had no such warning.

As you know, in 1908 the highest court handed down the memorable decision holding all combinations which interfered with interstate commerce to be violative of the Act. The court admitted that the Sherman Act "had its origin in the evils of massed capital," but since the Act covered any combination in restraint of interstate commerce, and since labor's aim was here to stop the flow of commerce—the effect complained of—the law was held operative.

It did not matter that the restraint was an incident to labor's major objective, concededly lawful, better wages and conditions through labor's unity.

The statute having been held all inclusive, the individual members having known the meaning of the "unfair lists" which were within the ban of the statute as a restraint of interstate trade; the boycott being proved, the judgment was affirmed. Workers' families were evicted from their homes seized in execution of the judgment.

Whatever may have been the doubts on congressional intent in the case of the Sherman Act, with all the agitation in the intervening years, there should have been little doubt of the purpose of the Clayton Act amendments. They came as the answer of labor's incessant demand for clarification of the Sherman Act in relation to labor unions.

LABOR'S "MAGNA CHARTA"

The Clayton Act was passed in October, 1914. Sections 6 and 20 are the key provisions and have been so treated by the Supreme Court. They are of sufficient importance to be read in greater part:

"Section 6. That the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce. Nothing contained in the anti-trust laws shall be construed to forbid the existence and operation of labor, agricultural or horticultural organizations, instituted for the purposes of mutual help, and not having capital stock or conducted for profit, or to forbid or restrain individual members of such organizations from lawfully carrying out the legitimate objects thereof; nor shall such organizations or the members thereof be held or construed to be illegal combinations or conspiracies in restraint of trade, under the anti-trust laws."

That would seem fairly clear and sweeping. But hear more:

"Section 20. * * * And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons, whether singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at any place where any such person or persons may lawfully be, for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or from peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute or from recommending, advising, or persuading others by peaceful and lawful means so to do; or from paying or giving to, or withholding from, any person engaged in such dispute, any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling in a lawful manner, and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto; nor shall any of the acts specified in this paragraph be considered or held to be violative of any law of the United States."

Also quite a sweeping exemption in spirit as well as in terms! Small wonder that when Congress gave this answer to what Gompers called "Labor's Bill of Grievances," the "old man" hailed these sections as labor's "Magna Charta."

THE COUP DE GRACE

Such hopes, however, were soon shattered. True, the stigma of unlawfulness was removed from labor unions as such. Further than that rampant capital would not yield. The "rule of reason" was ap-

plicable to industrial capital, but not to labor in enforcing the law.

The Supreme Court dealt the coup de grace to the Clayton Act amendments in *Duplex Printing Co. v. Deering*, 254 U. S. 443 (1921). By then, you will recall we had entered the period of hectic "normalcy" of sacred memory.

The Duplex Company was one of four companies making newspaper presses. The other three had been unionized by 1913 and the eight-hour day and minimum wage were embodied in their contracts. Duplex insisted on a 10-hour day and open shop. Competition endangered the others which were closed shops. The union struck at the Duplex plant and called for a boycott of Duplex presses, including refusal to work on them, to install them anywhere, and persuading prospective customers against purchase.

Only Justice McReynolds today remains of the majority, whose opinion by Justice Pitney sounds rather strange in the light of the swiftly moving decades of progressive social and labor legislation:

"It is settled by these decisions" (referring to prior Sherman Act cases) "that such a restraint produced by peaceable persuasion is as much within the prohibition as one accomplished by force or threats of force; and is not to be justified by the fact that the participants in the combination or conspiracy may have some object beneficial to themselves or their associates which possibly they might have been at liberty to pursue in the absence of the statute."

(Do you remember the sweeping language of sections 6 and 20?)

JUSTICE BRANDEIS' DISSENT

The stirring dissent emphasizes that all the acts complained of were peaceful; that no inducement to breaches of contract was involved; that one out of four constituting the entire industry would be able to destroy harmony and to batter labor into submission to longer hours and lower wages through the inexorable working of competitive economics. Said Justice Brandeis, in dissenting:

"May not all with a common interest join in refusing to expend their labor upon articles whose very production constitutes an attack upon their standard of living and the institution which they are convinced supports it?"

"Congress, not the judges, was the body which should declare what public policy in regard to the industrial struggle demands."

"In other words, the Clayton Act

substituted the opinion of Congress as to the propriety of the purposes for that of differing judges; and thereby it declared that the relations between employers of labor and workmen were competitive relations, that organized competition was not harmful and that it justified injuries necessarily inflicted in its course.

"But it is not for judges to determine * * * the limits of permissible contest and to declare the duties which the new situation demands. That is the function of the legislature which, while limiting individual and group rights of aggression and defense, may substitute processes of justice for the more primitive method of trial by combat."

Well might it have been added that no more is it the function of administrative officials to substitute their judgment for that of Congress in defining the limits of the enforceable, nor to whittle away by qualifying refinements the clear purposes defined by the legislature.

Now, for the first time in over 40 years, the government itself threatens in Detroit, in Pittsburgh and in New York to trot out the Sherman Act to invalidate such agreements. The reason assigned is the existence of abuses in an industry to which abuses it is said labor is a party. We may well call to mind the calm words of the late Justice Cardozo, spoken in the New York Court of Appeals:

"We do not readily overturn the settled practice of the years."

There are other penal statutes at hand for meeting such abuses if criminal in character. The Congress is the body to which appeal is due for remedial measures. You don't burn the barn to roast the pig.

Let me comment on one more case be-

fore bringing the discussion closer to our own day. In *Bedford Cut Stone Co. et al. v. Stone Cutters Ass'n*, the performance of the Supreme Court in *Duplex v. Deering* was repeated, again with a powerful dissent by Brandeis in which Holmes joined, but this time with Justices Sanford and Stone concurring solely in deference to the decision of the court in *Duplex v. Deering*.

As pointed out by Justice Brandeis, it was wholly unnecessary to consider whether the restraint, wholly intrastate, operated upon interstate commerce. The union's conduct, refusing to work on products of nonunion labor, being wholly reasonable action, should not be distorted by hyper-legalistic magic into an unreasonable restraint under the Sherman Act.

"It would, indeed, be strange if Congress had by the same Act (Clayton Act) willed to deny to members of a small craft of workmen the right to operate in simply refraining from work, when that course was the only means of self-protection against a combination of militant and powerful employers."

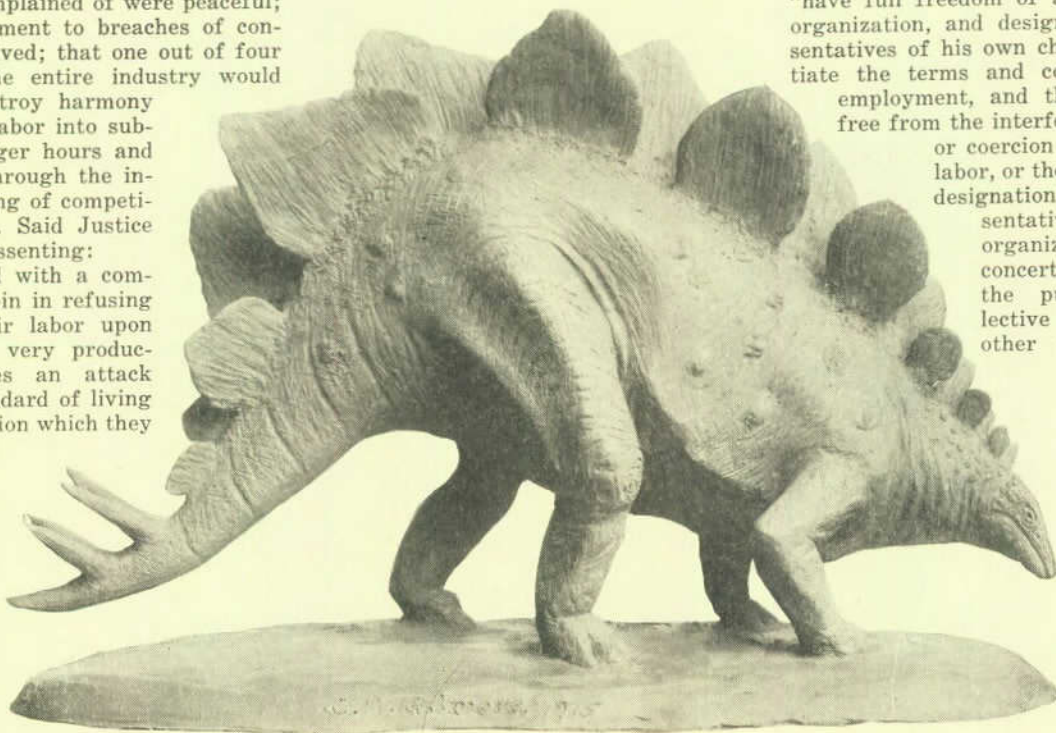
When we recall the sweeping language of the Clayton Act amendments we can understand labor's resentment against a judicial veto which is not even constitutionally well founded.

By this time labor once more had its crown of thorns and it became the work of another decade to regain what was thought to have been the victory of the Clayton Act. If, however, we say that the Sherman Act did have application to labor unions; if we assume that the Clayton Act did not alter that doubtful legal thesis, what shall we say of the aims of the Norris-La Guardia Act of 1932? Its public policy is forcefully stated:

"It is necessary that he" (the worker) "have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint,

or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection." (Section 102.)

What now shall be said to be the law of anti-trust as applied to labor? One must be afflicted with legal myopia not to read the repudiation of *Loewe v. Lawlor* and *Duplex v. Deering* in the Norris-La



SYMBOL OF CLOCK-TURNERS-BACK

Under the pretext of progress, administrators like Thurman Arnold seek to smash democratic procedures, and destroy the progress of generations.

(Continued on page 105)



STALIN

He reaches out for A. F. of L.

(Published by special arrangement with E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc., Publishers.)

Ben Gitlow, once communist candidate for Vice President of the United States, formerly member of the ruling political committee of the American Communist Party, tells all in his new book, "I Confess, The Truth About American Communism," published in January by E. P. Dutton & Co., Inc. (price \$3.75). Mr. Gitlow was a recent witness before the Dies committee. Max Eastman, unassailable figure in American radicalism, says of this book:

"This book is a faithful and resolutely candid account from the inside—and what is more important, from the top—of a vital phase of recent American history. The history is secret, and might well have remained so but for the extraordinary poise and courage of this man, Ben Gitlow, and his ultimate recovery of clear vision and unmixed devotion to his ideals. A thousand congressional investigations could not expose the facts exposed in this book. A thousand research experts, convinced of them, could not make them convincing. The work of the Communist Party in the United States has involved a series of fanatical crimes, not only against American law or American 'ism,' but against the party's own principles and ideals—against the working class. Nothing less than a confession by one of those guilty of leadership in these crimes of insane zealotry could adequately reveal them.

"In every case where the author describes an event or situation with which I had personal contact—and that means a good many both here and in Moscow—his statement of the facts, in so far as that can be separated from political or personal feelings toward them, is unassailable. In a number of cases he lays bare the essentials more objectively than I

RUSSIA *Hatched Plan* to BREAK A. F. of L.

By BEN GITLOW, in "I Confess"

C. I. O.
exists as bolshevik political
front in United States

could. His book is true history. Every judicious person from the inside to the remote fringes of the communist movement, whether he says so or not, will know that it is. Personally I failed to detect on any vital issue the dominance of any motive other than that of unmitigated truth-telling."

The following excerpt from the book summarizes the relation of Russia to American-Communist attempts to wreck the A. F. of L.

THE Bolsheviks from the time of Lenin to the present have never given up the hope of capturing the trade union movement of the United States. Our party received more assistance, more advice, more decisions on the trade union question than on almost any other question. Lenin was particularly anxious to win over the American trade unions. It was Lenin who conceived the idea that it would be possible for the communists in the United States, by hiding their identity, to form an opposition bloc in the trade unions, which would enable them to dislodge the reactionary forces in control of the American Federation of Labor. The one policy of the party that has not undergone any changes has been this policy, with but one exception, when, for a short time, the party attempted to organize its own unions. Immediately after the failure of that policy the party again, with some degree of success, put through the policy of an opposition bloc.

LENIN'S "PENETRATION"

Lenin first worked out the policy when William Z. Foster and Sidney Hillman were in Moscow in 1922. At that time Lenin hoped that Foster, who was not to disclose his identity as a communist, would succeed in building up a powerful progressive opposition in the A. F. of L. It was hoped that Hillman would be able to enlist in the opposition movement the powerful unions of the Railroad Brotherhoods, which, like his own union, the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, were not affiliated with the A. F. of L. At the opportune moment, the two forces were to combine in a concerted drive against the Gompers machine. It was hoped, through such a movement, one part of it resting on the base of the powerful independent unions outside of the A. F. of L. and the other on

a large progressive force working inside the A. F. of L., to bring about that situation in the trade unions which would lead to the ousting of Gompers and his lieutenants from control. Lenin demanded but one condition for his support of such a movement: namely, a change in the policies of the unions toward Soviet Russia. The Bolsheviks hoped that the success of Lenin's plan would create a very great sentiment in the trade unions for American recognition of Soviet Russia and trade with it. Lenin was also of the opinion that if such an opposition movement could be launched, its success would help transform the Communist Party from the small underground sect it then was into a powerful mass party.

HILLMAN CHARACTERIZED

However, Lenin did not know Hillman. He did not know that Hillman pursued a two-faced policy in his own union. On the one hand, he gave expression to progressive and radical phrases, which he took care were widely publicized, and on the other hand, he pursued as conservative a course in trade union matters as did Gompers in the A. F. of L. Hillman, who was not a communist and never was even a socialist, was at best a lukewarm liberal. His actions as president of the Amalgamated were always characterized by extreme opportunism. The trade-union machine with which he controlled the Amalgamated consisted of a mixture of radicals and socialists, who had lost all their socialist and radical idealism, and a crowd of corrupt reactionary trade union officials, racketeers and gangsters. Hillman had his general executive board exert pressure upon Local Big Four of the Amalgamated to expel me as a member of the organization because I had exposed the corrupt and racketeering machine of Beckerman in that local when Beckerman had the full support of Hillman. Later Hillman himself had to expel Beckerman, because the charges which I had made were not only proven true but because they became widely known. When Hillman returned from Moscow, he made all the capital he could out of his visit, as far as the members of his organization were concerned, because a large number of them were radically inclined and supported Soviet Russia. But he did nothing for the idea of helping to form an opposition bloc in the trade unions.

Though Lenin's plans failed to materialize, the idea was not given up. Attempts along that line were being made

(Continued on page 105)

Thanks, Mr. Franklin, NOW WE KNOW

IN his book, "1940," Jay Franklin, a columnist for many American newspapers, states that he speaks largely for the left-wing New Dealers. He points out that he had worked for Rex Tugwell in the early days of the New Deal and has had other posts in the government.

In his column, "We, the People," Mr. Franklin has defended every measure and move of the New Deal. He has been a strong partisan of the C. I. O. He now prints this book, which has had a mixed reception by reviewers in daily papers and magazines. Whether his book represents the left-wing movement of the New Deal officially or not, a reading will convince any reader that much of Mr. Franklin's vision of the coming American state is based upon his knowledge as to how the New Deal is working in Washington in 1940. He calls his system of politics the "progressive state." The main features of his program are:

1. Sweeping powers for the President and a super bureaucracy. At one point in his book Mr. Franklin contends that bureaucrats know more about public opinion and what the people want than any Congressman can know.

2. Eclipse of Congress. ("Enters respectable twilight.") Senate to be loaded in favor of the President by creating 24 Senators-at-large to be elected in campaign years, presumably of the same party as the President. Congress to have veto power of the executive only.

3. Fading out of the Supreme Court.

4. Disappearance of trade unions into welfare and recreational groups.

5. Nationalization of all principal industries.

6. Large-scale farming on state and cooperative basis.

7. Abolishment of private banking.

8. Control of the principal officials of all business enterprises that are not nationalized.

One of the curious methods of Mr. Franklin's in his presentation of this rather astounding plan is continually to

How left-wingers
stumble on a revolution,
and how they wish to
make it stick

talk about democracy, but certainly none of these measures smack of the democracy that Americans know or have known in the last 150 years. The theory of checks and balances as between Congress, the Presidency and the Supreme Court is completely smashed. The chief executive becomes the "powerhouse of government." All the other branches of the government wither away.

ONLY ELECTIONS LEFT

About the only thing that is left of the democratic principle, that is, reference of policies to the people, is the habit of periodic elections, but even Hitler, as we recall, did not do away with elections in Germany. It is not a falsification from Mr. Franklin's point of view, therefore, to declare that this is the American brand of totalitarianism urged in all seriousness by a person who has been identified with the government and who now seeks to lead public opinion through a daily column in many newspapers.

There are also some curious assertions in this book which make good reading. Mr. Franklin asserts that John L. Lewis deliberately studied the application of the sit-down strike in industry in France and adopted it in the United States. Mr. Franklin also makes the frank statement, "The New Dealers established an agency to mobilize the labor vote: Labor's Non-Partisan League." It is the general impression that Labor's Non-Partisan League was established by John L. Lewis and Sidney Hillman and not by the New Dealers.

Mr. Franklin also admits that the farmers were offended by the C. I. O., were alarmed by sit-down strikes and were afraid that labor's victories would be won at the expense of agriculture.

After paying fulsome compliments to John L. Lewis, Mr. Franklin contends that "The chance for effective labor politics is very slim" and "There is no real chance for the development of a labor party." Of course, his praise for Lewis



CAESAR ON PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE?

and his conclusion do not harmonize. The non-partisan political policy of the A. F. of L., a tenet since its foundation in 1881, arose from the same set of circumstances that Mr. Franklin has discovered in 1940, that America is not class conscious and that the wage earners do not control a majority of votes.

UNIONS WITHER AWAY

American unionists will be refreshed by this description of the place of unionism in the progressive state which Mr. Franklin hopes will arrive. He believes it has already arrived in large measure: "Unions would not be outlawed, as in the fascist type of state, or subjected to state supervision and control. Instead, unions would become largely unnecessary for the average wage-earner and would turn into fraternal or benevolent associations, like the Elks or the Red Men. In time the unions might become mere vestigial remains, highly honored, and Labor Day would come to resemble the Lord Mayor's banquet at the Guildhall in London—a sentimental celebration of something which had ceased to be more than a familiar ritual."

Here, then, is a picture of what Mr. Franklin of the left wing New Deal crowd apparently hopes will come to pass. Americans should be grateful to Mr. Franklin for putting this down on paper. Here it is depicted clearly and held up to view. If Americans want this sort of thing, we suppose they shall get it, but they should not accept it blindly. It is truly breaking with all the traditions of the past and throwing to the scrap heap the 150 years of experience in the United States. The views of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln, Woodrow Wilson and George Norris are placed in one pile and destroyed. Lincoln said: "No man is good enough to govern another man without that man's consent." The rebellion in Europe today is rebellion against one-man government, and yet Mr. Franklin believes that one-man government is the way out here.



CORDELL M. HULL

He struggles for more rational trade set-up.

THE word agreement is used frequently to describe trade compacts in the Hull trade program. This is no accident, inasmuch as the Hull process of setting up trade compacts involves negotiations with which labor is familiar under the term collective bargaining. Representatives from two nations sit down together, discuss their trade problems and begin to adjust differences just as representatives of workers and employers sit down to negotiate an agreement. It is the process of peace and it is the heart of the Hull trade program. It is the opposite to war.

The Congressional Act under which Mr. Hull carries on his healing and important service is called the Trade Agreements Act. To understand its goal and its necessity, one merely needs to turn back the pages of history a little. For the last 50 years nations have been operating upon protective tariff policy as distinguished from free trade. A tariff is nothing more than a tax on incoming products in order to enable manufacturers of similar products at home to undersell to the domestic consumer his foreign competitors. Mr. Hull does not oppose tariffs. He merely points out that there is a difference between tariffs as revenue and tariffs as instruments of economic warfare.

PUTTING GATES IN WALLS

During the great war of 1914 on to the present, tariffs starting out to be in many instances tariffs for revenue became instruments of economic aggression. In short, the nations of the world, while they were talking peace, began to build walls around themselves—tariff walls—that strangled international trade. Mr. Hull as a great diplomat has not undertaken to tear down these tariff walls. He merely tries to put a gate here and a gate there or lift a ladder over the edifice in order to let a little trade trickle through or hoist commodities above obstructions and thus ease the impossible situation.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

as Between Nations

Workers understand process underlying trade compacts

During the last month Secretary Hull and others have appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to describe this process and to ask for an extension of the Trade Agreement Act. Labor has been entangled in this situation. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, has made it clear that the American Federation of Labor is not opposed to the trade agreement program. Labor leaders sitting in Miami, Fla., this month are discussing this important problem.

Let us look at what Mr. Hull did in the case of our neighbor to the south, Brazil. In the agreement of 1935 with Brazil, the United States agreed to keep 91 per cent of the imports on the free list, and to reduce duties on 2.5 per cent of the imports. The United States lowered the duty by one-half on manganese ore, Brazil nuts and castor beans. In return Brazil agreed to reduce duties on 28 tariff items affecting imports coming largely from the United States. These items included automobiles, certain kinds of machinery, fresh fruit and cereals.

LABOR BENEFITS

To date trade agreements have been signed with 21 different countries. How does all this affect American labor? This is an important question. Dr. Isador Lubin, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, told the House Ways and Means Committee that 300,000 jobs directly and countless others indirectly had been created as a result of the reciprocal trade agreements. Dr. Lubin doubted a single American workman had lost his job because of any concessions granted to a foreign country. Dr. Lubin stressed the fact that 17 industries had benefited from the trade agreement program. In this listing he placed electrical manufacturing, radios and phonographs, as well as automobiles, foundry machine shop products, agricultural implements, tires and tubes, hardware, stoves, rubber goods, wire, textile machinery, cash registers, typewriters, rubber boots and shoes, cast iron pipes, cutlery and edged tools.

Recently the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace distributed a pamphlet among American trade unionists by J. William Terry entitled "American Labor and the Trade Agreements." This pamphlet takes much the same point of view as Dr. Lubin. Dr. Terry undertakes to present figures to support his thesis:

"In 1937, after eight countries had

made agreement concessions on it, the United States produced agricultural machinery 42.2 per cent greater in value than was produced in the pre-agreement year 1935. A total of 32.2 per cent more 'man-hours' of labor was provided for American workers in this industry in 1937 than in 1935. In 1937, 30.4 per cent more wage earners were employed making agricultural machinery than were so employed two years before. . . .

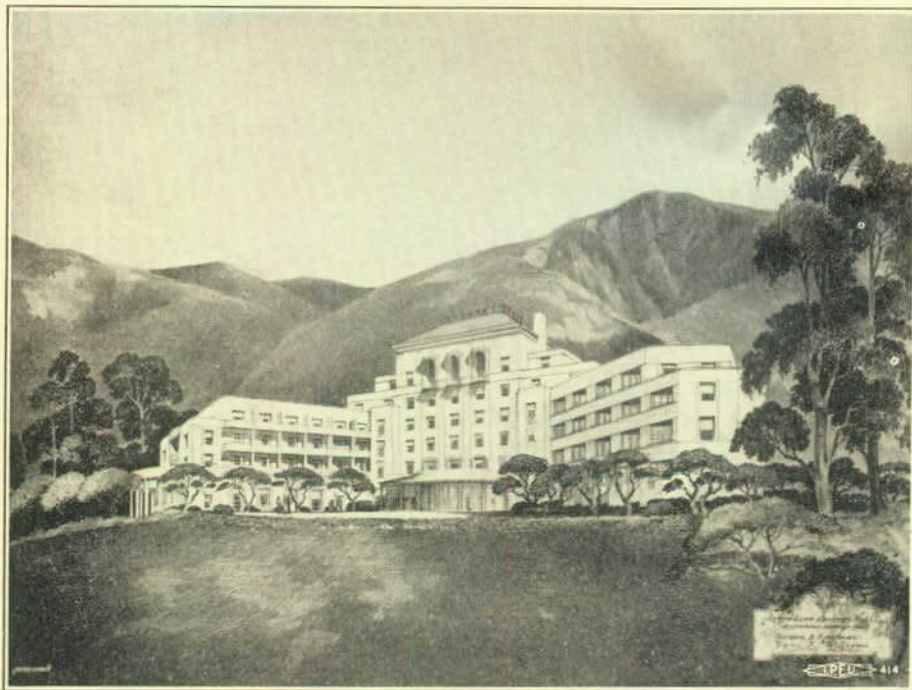
"There were 4.6 million more man-hours of labor directly employed in manufacturing agricultural machinery for export in 1938 than there were in 1935. But before these 4.6 million hours of work could be performed, other work was provided in producing raw materials and transporting them to where the machinery was manufactured. After the machinery was made, there was employment for railroad workers, for truck drivers and stevedores in connection with its shipment. These things naturally involved much communication, which provided work for stenographers, clerks and for postal, telephone and telegraph employees."

Dr. Terry goes on to explain what the "most-favored-nation" clause really means in the Hull program:

"Moreover, the most-favored-nation arrangement is an excellent bargain for us, in that it gives us advantage of more tariff concessions than we grant. As illustrative, Department of State calculations, based on figures for 1934, show American imports which were subject to increase by virtue of non-agreement countries taking advantage of concessions made in agreements amounted to some \$30,000,000. American exports which, because of the most-favored-nation policy, were given the benefits of preferential duties which would not otherwise apply to American products amounted to approximately \$265,000,000. Thus, we gave benefits on \$30,000,000 of trade and received benefits on \$265,000,000 of trade.

"As examples of how the most-favored-nation clause in the agreements has served to remove discriminations against American trade: In the agreement which became effective June 15, 1936, France first granted us most-favored-nation treatment. Consequently, we were able to take advantage of preferential duties not previously available to us in respect to 4,328 tariff positions. Canada pledged us most-favored-nation treatment in the agreement which became effective January 1, 1936, and in consequence lowered duties that Canada had granted certain other countries became applicable to imports from the United States on 600 items. . . .

(Continued on page 100)



RICH AND COMFORTABLE NEW HOTEL AT ARROWHEAD SPRINGS, UNION BUILT

Great SPA WIRED, *Manned by* UNION

By W. W. ROBBINS, L. U. No. B-477

SIX miles north of the city of San Bernardino, at the base of the mountains, lies a tract of land, consisting of 1,800 acres, and thereon are located the world-famous Arrowhead Springs. There are 20-odd hot springs whose waters vary in temperature from 140 to 190 degrees, numerous mud springs with their health-giving properties, in addition to many cold springs. Approximately 30,000 gallons of Arrowhead water is shipped daily to the surrounding cities for domestic purposes. A special railroad spur is maintained to accommodate the glass-lined water cars. During the latter part of November, 1938, a fire burned over a large portion of the surrounding hills and the old hotel building was consumed in its path of flame. About this time the property was purchased by a group of Hollywood movie producers and actors for the purpose of building thereon the world's foremost spa.

Gordon B. Kauffman and Paul R. Williams were engaged as the associated architects; Dorothy Draper, of New York did the interior decorations. A million and a half dollars were spent in the construction of a seven-story steel and concrete hotel, and improving the grounds. In addition to the 150 guest rooms within the main building are to be found a complete motion picture theater for studio pre-views; ultra modern cocktail and dining rooms, lounges; a sales

New health
and recreation center in California carries model electrical equipment

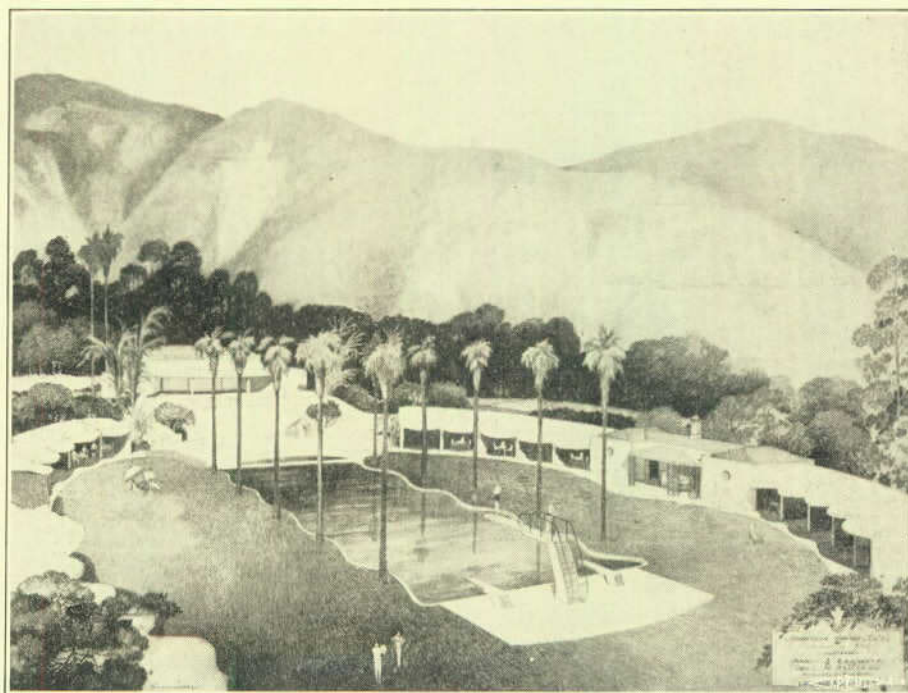
room maintained by I. Magnin and a jewelry store; laundry; print shop; sewing rooms. One wing of the building is devoted to the "cure house" and herein are to be found the mud baths and massage rooms and an elevator to the steam caves. Guest cottages, swimming pool with surrounding cabanas, golf course and tennis courts, living quarters for the help, garage, stables and a sewerage disposal plant were constructed.

EXCELLENT WORKMANSHIP

The electrical work was done by George L. Black and the Pacific Electrical and Mechanical Company of Los Angeles, and all of the men were placed through the local by the business manager and his "crew dispatcher." All of the electrical material carried the union label and all of the electrical workers carried a paid-up card. We installed 2,300 volt primaries laid in an underground system to connect the three outlying transformer vaults with the vault in the main building. Officials of the Southern California Edison Company, after inspecting the transformer vaults, commented on the high quality of workmanship and supervision that produced "the neatest primary installation in the country." The electrical work cost approximately \$50,000, and was awarded in several contracts. George Black, who, by the way, signed the first working agreement ever entered into by the local and the electrical contractors, and whose name appears on every agreement signed since, did the street lighting, guest cottages, swimming pool and cabanas, exterior flood lighting and servants' quarters as well, and the slab work on the first and second stories of the main building.

The Pacific did the remainder of the main building, steam caves, garage, primary underground system and disposal

(Continued on page 112)



THE POOL

Will You be HOME

Week of MARCH 24?

If knowledge is power, the Census Bureau might well be considered a tremendous powerhouse.

Its activities have won for it the reputation of being the greatest statistical bureau in the world. Beginning with the first census in 1790, taken in accordance with the constitutional requirement that an enumeration of the population be made every 10 years to determine congressional representation, census activities have expanded from little more than a population count to a comprehensive survey of the human and economic resources of the nation. The facts and trends which the census figures reflect are of inestimable value, for if democracy is to determine where it is going, it must first know where it is.

LABOR INFORMATION

From labor's point of view, the decennial census which begins on April 1, 1940, will be the most important ever undertaken. In addition to the information ordinarily collected, this census will include questions with respect to employment, unemployment, occupation, income, age distribution of workers, housing, mortgages, income, living standards, the status of "new workers" who have never yet had opportunity to work, the number of those engaged in private, permanent and emergency (temporary) public work, the number not working because of illness, vacations, strikes, lock-outs, lay-offs and other pertinent information. The questions will be directed to the status of the worker as of the week from March 24 to 30, 1940.

A few of the high lights of particular significance to American labor as reflected by prior census reports will illustrate the importance and practical value of these figures.

THE U. S. AND THE WORLD

In order that the details may be weighed against a broad background, let

Uncle Sam

will send a census taker at that time. Questions important to labor to be asked. Profound changes recorded.

us first examine what the figures reveal as to the relation of the United States to the rest of the world in area, population and resources. The area of the United States constitutes approximately 6½ per cent of the land surface of the earth. In population it shares in the same proportion, containing about 6½ per cent of the world's population. Its share in the world's wealth, however, is far in excess of its proportion in area and population. The United States Treasury has 60 per cent of the world's monetary gold. The United States has 68 per cent of the world's automobiles; 50 per cent of its telephones. It produces 62 per cent of the world's oil; 33 per cent of the pig-iron and steel; 35 per cent of the copper, lead and zinc; 30 per cent of the coal; over 50 per cent of the cotton. The United States consumes 45 per cent of the world's tin; 56 per cent of its rubber; 72 per cent of its silk; 34 per cent of its coffee. Its industrial, railroad and highway systems are by far the best in the world.

Such is the relative position of the United States in the community of nations. These figures at least suggest that, whatever similarities exist between the economic ills of the United States and those of other countries, because of our vast resources and producing and consuming capacities, our problems are dwarfed by comparison and substantially different by nature.

THE PRODUCING FORCE

What of the composition of the American people which produces and consumes so much more in proportion than the rest

of mankind? By way of a brief summary, here is what the census figures show as of 1930. Out of a total population of approximately 123 million, about 49 million were listed as working for wages or the equivalent. Of these, about 21 per cent were engaged in agriculture. In this connection it is interesting to note that the 1790 census reflected 95 per cent of the population as being rural, there being at that time only six cities in the United States with a population of 8,000 or over. Almost 29 per cent of the 1930 labor force was engaged in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits. The remaining half of the labor force consisted chiefly of transportation, communication, clerical, professional and domestic workers.

A PATTERN WITHOUT DESIGN

If comparative examinations of the above classifications are made between different years, the profound changes in the character of our civilization become impressively apparent. Shifts from the country to the city; changes from independent producer to wage-worker; changes from ownership to tenancy; changes from multitudes of small production units to a few gigantic ones. For example, the 1937 census of manufactures shows that there were 166,794 plants doing a business of \$5,000 or more per year, employing 8,569,231 workers. But of this total number of plants, one-third of them did less than \$20,000 annually and their combined production was only 1 per cent of the total. The one-fifth of the factories doing more than \$250,000 worth of business per year produced over 80 per cent in value of all goods, and employed almost seven million out of a total of 8,569,231 workers.

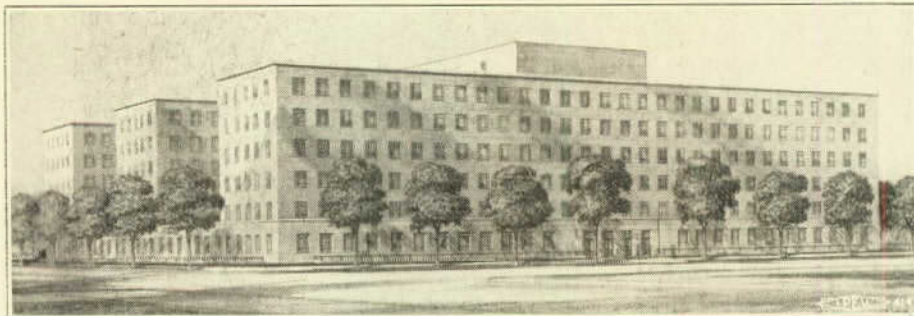
A glance at the figures of retail trade reflect a similar concentration. In 1935 there were 1,653,961 retail stores with almost four million employees. But 1 per cent of these stores did 25 per cent of the business. The combined business of one-half of the stores amounted to only 8.6 per cent of the total retail trade.

It might be expected, perhaps, that the condition of agriculture would reflect a healthier state of democratic economy. Census figures show that in 1935 there were 6,812,350 farms. Of these, almost three million were operated by tenants, not owners. An additional 48,000 were operated by "managers." At the same time farm mortgage borrowings exceeded seven and one-half billion dollars.

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS OF PROGRESS

The intelligent conduct of public and private affairs depends upon relating objectives to realities. A program appropriate for a nation characterized by widespread landholdings, small industrial plants and individualized rather than institutionalized trade and commerce might be easier to devise, but it is not likely to be the proper program for a nation where the ownership of productive wealth is vastly concentrated in the hands of a few, and where a growing pro-

(Continued on page 96)



Architect's drawing of new census building, Washington, D. C., center of amazing activity during March when the 1940 census is being taken.

AS part of an intensive campaign to acquaint the general public with the advantages of proper wiring and to increase the use of electricity, especially in the home, Local Union No. B-83, of Los Angeles, in cooperation with the Electrical Development League of Southern California, selected manufacturers, and the utilities, particularly the Municipal Bureau of Power and Light, has instituted an educational series that is already bearing fruit in making the public "adequate wiring" conscious, and in assuring a greater increase in the use of electricity in the years to come.

The program started out with a series of educational meetings for members of Local Union No. B-83, with Bureau of Power and Light personnel and others giving lectures and demonstrations. The first meeting, in which the subject of fluorescent lighting was taken up, was held in October, and was so well received that the program has been considerably broadened. The course now planned will consist of one meeting a month through July.

One phase of the cooperative effort which is gaining much public attention is the "adequate wiring" feature, with members of the local and their employers constantly preaching the gospel of "make your initial installation adequate for future needs." Where the owner consents, the bureau sets up a large illuminated sign in front of each new residence which has been wired to meet the specifications required for a certificate which the bureau issues, providing the job comes up to certain requirements. The certificate is endorsed by F. H. A. Many owners have found that by making use of the refund they are able to secure an adequate wiring job for the same cost as an inferior job without the certification. Cash refunds of \$55 are allowed on the purchase of approved major appliances, providing the wiring is installed according to definite requirements.

Although the percentage of new homes being wired for electric ranges and water heaters has steadily increased in the last few years, this program has caused the graph to take a decidedly steeper upward angle. Every tenth new home here is now being wired for an electric range.

GREAT LEAP IN RANGES

In 1935 there were 4,742 electric ranges in Los Angeles city proper, and 854 electric water heaters. In 1939 the figure was well over 18,000 ranges and 6,700 water heaters. In the past year, at least 75 per cent of these installations were made by union electricians, and as a large part of the work is done by the Van Cott Company, which is now operating under a signed agreement with Local Union No. B-83, the figure should be at least 95 per cent for 1940.

The bureau charges the following domestic rates: The first 35 kilowatt hours at 4.4 cents, the next 65 kilowatt hours at 2.2 cents, the next 100 kilowatt hours at 1.5 cents, and thereafter at 1.25 cents. The water heater is on a special 7-mill rate.

MUNICIPAL *Power, the* UNION *and* CONTRACTOR

By BRICE WORLEY, L. U. No. B-83

Cooperative effort benefits consumers in Los Angeles. "Wire for future needs"

An interesting item to note in this connection is that in the new Wyvernwood 1,102-unit low rental housing project, there are 1,102 electric water heaters, 1,102 electric bath room heaters and 1,102

electric refrigerators. The units are all wired for electric ranges, and hundreds have been installed. The electrical work on the project was done by the Newbery Electric Co., operating under a signed agreement with Local Union No. B-83.

A representative of the bureau calls on the owner every time a permit is issued by the city. He points out the advantages of adequate wiring, in addition to offering all possible assistance in the

(Continued on page 112)

WYVERNWOOD GOES *Electric* IN A BIG WAY



Typical water heater installation that is seen through out entire Wyvernwood project



Low operating cost led Wyvernwood to purchase nearly four thousand major appliances including—
1,102 ELECTRIC WATER HEATERS
1,102 ELECTRIC BATHROOM HEATERS
1,102 ELECTRIC REFRIGERATORS
and HUNDREDS of ELECTRIC RANGES



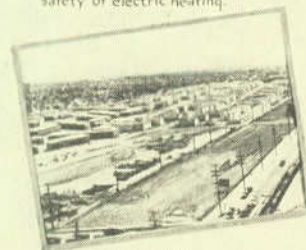
Electric air heaters were selected because of their convenience and economy as well as the inherent safety of electric heating.



Wyvernwood kitchens are clean, safe and healthful because they are electrically equipped.



Housewives are assured of uniform perfect results in cooking because their kitchens are **ALL ELECTRIC**



General view of Wyvernwood project during construction period.

ELECTRICITY

"Matchless" in more ways than one.

TYPE OF PUBLICITY USED IN THE CAMPAIGN

Can Teeming TECHNOLOGY Foster DEMOCRACY?

A SHORT time ago a conference representing teachers, statesmen, religion, labor, industrialists, farmers, lawyers, engineers, racial minorities and a variety of other groups, met at the Congress on Education for Democracy at Columbia University to discuss what they considered the supreme problem of our time, namely, "How shall we educate for democracy?"

At first impression it may seem that the conference exaggerated the importance of its theme. But reflection or a study of the discussions will reveal that the topic is extremely comprehensive. Education includes the cultivation of the means for realizing the ideals of society. In the United States the ideals of society are the ideals of democracy, as noble as any yet conceived for the guidance of temporal affairs. There is room for questioning, however, whether the means employed are efficiently adapted to the realization of the democratic goal. An intelligent criticism of democratic means requires a re-examination of objectives. When the ultimate objectives of democracy are considered, the great scope of the topic becomes apparent. As observed by a member of the conference, in tracing the origin of the idea of democracy, "If we are bold enough and insistent enough our search will carry us into a consideration of all things human—the ultimate design of the universe."

What is the real meaning of democracy, of freedom, of equality? These are broad concepts subject to various and often opposing interpretations. As noted by one of the speakers, the word democracy does not appear in the Declaration of Independence; nor in the Constitution of the United States. Another observed that it is easier to die for democracy than to define it. If democracy is to reach a greater perfection, indeed, if democracy is to survive, there must be a more widespread, realistic and precise understanding of its goals.

The specific questions before the conference were not less significant. Can democratic government and the democratic way of life deal with the particular issues arising out of immense machine technology, cities crowded with teeming millions, private corporations exercising powers which were formerly not possessed even by sovereign states, the role of organized labor, industrialized farming and the decline of freehold agriculture, millions of unemployed and the demoralizing effects upon millions of others who cannot find significant work, an economy which is efficient in material and wasteful in human resources, and the

Conference of leaders threads through maze of "isms" to seek an answer

international rivalries which complicate all these issues?

In emphasizing that time presses hard for a solution of these problems, the members of the conference were indulging in no professorial rhetoric. No more real or timely issues exist. Indicative of the nature of what is at stake, there is here cited an extract from a recent issue of *Nation's Business*, characteristic of some of the false solutions which are currently being urged. The article, in advocating that federal relief should end, states:

"... almost every state constitution decrees that persons in *poor-houses*, prisons or insane hospitals shall not vote. It should be rational for courts to rule that there is no material difference between a pauper housed in a room rented with public funds and one housed in an institution, if some taxpayer just raised the question. If that fails, state legislatures, not the federal government, define who shall vote. The power to eliminate paupers has always been recognized! The relief vote is dangerous only when it is allowed to vote. Once amputated, it is harmless to retaliate. . . ."

LIQUIDATE THE UNFORTUNATE

The sanction here appealed to is power, not right. The use of the word retaliate is an admission of the injustice of the proposal. The barbaric recommendation that paupers be "eliminated" would, if successful, eliminate human rights, liberty, equality and democracy itself. And yet, it is advocated within the forms of democracy!

Contrast that recommendation with Charles A. Beard's statement at the conference interpreting the declarations of the founders of the American Republic, "Ringing through their utterances like the tones of a clear bell is the warning thesis: A wide diffusion of property and a general equality of condition are the very foundation stones of popular government; a high concentration of wealth is incompatible with universal suffrage; a broad distribution of opportunity and assurance to labor is necessary to the security of republican institutions."

It is noteworthy that many of the addresses made at the Congress for Education stressed the importance and



immediacy of the threat which the continued unhealthy state of our economy holds for democracy. But when the particular functions of the schools were under consideration, the fear of permitting teachers to include "controversial" issues among their subjects was repeatedly expressed. Since the actual condition of our economy, and the causes and the effects thereof constitute the most controversial issue of the day it seems, in the writer's opinion, that the dilemma which the educational conference reflected typifies the dilemma with which democracy is confronted. Avoidance of such issues not only delays solution, but leaves the way open for action based upon ignorance and the frequently deceiving propaganda of partisans.

This difficulty was reflected in another form in the discussion entitled "Centers of Tension in Education for Democracy." As summarized by Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, the most conspicuous source of tension arises over the scope and cost of the schools. Because of the depleted condition of public treasuries, itself a condition resulting from a faulty functioning of our economy, there is a growing pressure to lighten the burden at the expense of education. It seems that President Graham's treatment of the matter was significant. After pointing out that, in spite of the great sum spent on education, it is still less than is spent for past and future wars, he said, "The suggestion that we save out of the school budgets to pay off the large state debts leaves out of account the fact that we will pay off our long running debt only by the long-run educational development of the latent capacities and creative power of the people."

While the struggle of democracy is usually, and properly, associated with

(Continued on page 108)

DURING the first session of Congress in 1939 a bill was passed by both Houses and signed by the President authorizing the construction of a new set of locks for the Panama Canal, the cost being estimated to be in the neighborhood of \$277,000,000. As a commercial necessity for the transit of cargo and passenger carrying vessels, this construction could be postponed until 1960 or 1970, because not until that time would the canal have reached its capacity for undelayed transits.

The European situation, however, has created such a high state of war-hysteria in United States Army and Navy circles that the fear of alien ships depositing mines or being willfully blown up in the lock chambers has prompted the advisability of immediately building the new locks instead of waiting 20 or 30 years. These locks will be 1,500 feet long, 150 feet wide, and with a draft clearance of probably 45 feet, and these dimensions will be ample provision for any ship now afloat or anticipated for the future. The estimated time for completion is about seven years and the locks will be reserved for United States' war and commercial vessels only, with all alien vessels using the then old set of locks.

When the bill for this new construction was being drafted, the governor of the Canal Zone had a clause incorporated that would authorize him to employ such persons as he deemed necessary and fix their compensation without regard to any existing laws regulating compensation. This authority also included the letting of contracts and making purchases, without a single restricting clause mentioning citizens of the United States in preference. This giving to the governor the right to spend \$277,000,000 as he saw fit was considered by the American Federation of Labor to be unwise for several reasons, and it therefore prevailed on Congress to eliminate the employment and compensation clause, substituting in its place a provision reading "Provided, that all positions of a skilled, technical, clerical, administrative and supervisory nature shall be occupied by citizens of the United States." Another such substitution protected United States contractors and business men.

NEW DEFENSE MEASURES

In addition to the new locks and separate from their cost, the War Department has authorized the expenditure of \$50,000,000 for defense purposes, and the Navy Department will also spend many millions of dollars. All this means that the total amount of money to be spent by the United States Government in the Canal Zone during the next five to seven years will reach \$400,000,000, a sum greater than the original cost of the Panama Canal. Most of this money will be spent for labor, and this mainly in the building and mechanical trades, with, of course, the necessary clerical and other occupations. A very small percentage of money from this huge sum will be spent on actual armament, if any at all. The provision for the employment

Millions in PANAMA for ALIEN Labor?

By THE OBSERVER

Unionist asks
if U. S. citizens are to be
benefited

of United States citizens as contained in the new locks bill does not apply to or affect the millions of dollars to be spent by the War and Navy Departments.

The first reaction that you, the reader of this article, will receive is that in this vast construction program an opportunity exists for the employment of many thousands of United States citizens, especially in the building trades. If this huge sum of money was to be spent in continental United States there would be no doubt of the decision in any controversy over the policy of government agencies to employ thousands of citizens of foreign nations rather than employ the government's citizen tax payers.

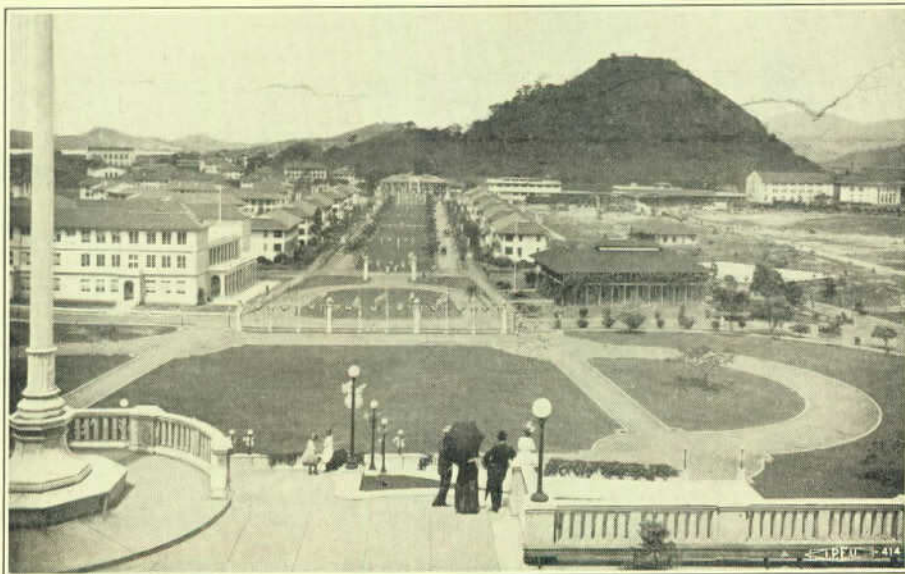
In the regular operation and maintenance of the Panama Canal and the military and naval defense agencies are employed in the trades, clerical and laborer positions, some 15,000 or more citizens of England and the Republic of Panama. Practically all of these are negroes from the British West Indies or born in the republic from West Indian parentage. They are paid from 20 cents to 35 cents per hour in the trades, and their standard of living is so low that they are open game at all times for exploitation. During the past 25 years organized labor

has endeavored to have some 3,000 positions, including hundreds of carpenter, painter, steel erector, blacksmith, plumber, coppersmith, clerical and other positions, transferred from these aliens to United States citizens. Pleading higher building costs if United States skilled labor is employed, the Army and Navy officers in charge of the work have so far successfully prevented such a transfer, notwithstanding their continuous preachments of Americanism against alienism, communism, etc. As against the 15,000 or more aliens mentioned, there are employed by these agencies about 3,500 bona fide citizens from the United States or born of such parentage. Organized labor affiliated with States national bodies numbers about 1,700, and this number includes, besides the trades, clerks, school teachers, firemen, policemen, nurses and others.

A. F. L. MUST ACT

The governor of the Panama Canal (who is an Army general), the Army and Navy establishments in the Canal Zone, the governments of Panama and Great Britain, one and all appear to be exerting pressure on Congress and the President to block any United States citizen employment law or agreement. The employment and compensation clause in the new locks bill applies to the governor as the employer, and apparently does not affect any contractor. The gov-

(Continued on page 105)



Courtesy Frank Hallin, I. O.

VIEW FROM ADMINISTRATION END OF PRADO, BALBOA



Short, SHORT STORIES of WORK and PLAY

Members
light the old pipe and breathe
a yarn or two

Tree-Breathed Raccoons

By JAMES ALTIC, L. U. No. B-309

MR. FERGUSON'S story about the watch keeping time in the gills of a trout for a year pulled the cork. If I did not know that the Roaring River country is so full of ticks, I would think his tale hard to believe.

Well, here's another yarn. I. G. Schmidt and I were spending a week on Ben Watts' farm near Milton, Pike County, Ill., hunting rabbits and quail. On the night of the third day we were playing pinochle when Ben's collie dog barked. We dashed outside and found he had an opossum, which we bagged. This suggested a 'coon hunt. Our host called a neighbor and invited him to bring his 'coon dog and go for a chase. We shook out three 'possums the first hour. Then the old dog hit a trail and we sat down to wait. In about a half hour we heard him bark again. We found him at the foot of a squatty tree, the few limbs of which afforded no hiding place. No raccoons! We cursed the dog for a liar! By the light of my flashlight I noticed the tree seemed to move—then, I spotted a crack about 15 feet up that was opening and closing slowly. The tree was so full of 'coons that every time they breathed the crack opened and closed. We got 18 'coons out of that tree!

Day-Room Philosophy

By A. B. RAHAM GLICK, L. U. No. B-3

"BUT, I'm trying to tell you," the voice sounded extremely agitated, "I saw Harry Collins leave the business manager's office with a job slip in his hand. And he's only been out of work three days! Why . . ."

"Oh, yeah? Well, I happen to know, Wise Guy, that Harry was sent on an assignment to help line up the boys of the B. & J. shop." The other voice was sarcastic, with a slight drawl in it. "You and your infernal grumbling! You always shoot off your windbag crying about jobs, when you know darn well they are scarce at this time of the year."

Steve Higgins, seated at the next table in the union's spacious, smoke-filled assembly room, overheard the conversation. He knew both of his fellow members participating in it. He also knew Harry Collins, the object of their dispute.

A man of few words himself, he liked to listen to conversations of others; to hear both sides in any argument and then, after efficiently weighing in his mind pro and con, form his own opinion.

However, having been out of work a month, it was natural for that uneasy feeling to creep in and play havoc with his otherwise cheerful disposition, and he was more or less inclined to listen to "knocks" directed against the union official in charge of distributing jobs.

"I don't care what you say," the voice of the first speaker drifted to him, interrupting his glum thoughts, "I still maintain that there is too much favoritism in giving out jobs. There seems to be a clique that gets all the work."

"Aw, fiddlesticks!" the other speaker's angry retort came to him, "can you point out the men in the clique you are raving about? I'll bet my last dollar you can't. If you were in that office for one day, you'd realize what a gigantic task it is to distribute jobs and try to satisfy everybody!"

This remark set Steve a-thinking. There's something to this business that the average man of the rank and file cannot see. After all, he reflected, the union does not create conditions in the trade. When the work slackens, it is virtually impossible to give everyone what few jobs are coming in.

He glanced at the low rows of tables where men of various ages were seated, either engrossed in discussions or playing games. Most of them, he knew, were, like himself, heads of families and some were out of work a much longer period than himself. A picture flashed in his imagination of war-time barracks where soldiers congregated awaiting orders from superior officers. In a way, he reasoned, we are all soldiers in the battlefield of industry. And, as in every war, there must be some casualties. The loyal soldier never complains while going through endless discomfort and hardship.

Somehow this thought comforted him; it is easier to bear the burden when one considers he is an important cog in the industry's wheel and must adjust

himself to its various changes, for better or worse.

It was lacking 10 minutes to five o'clock, when the jobs are usually called, and a strained eagerness prevailed in the room. The very atmosphere was tense with expectation. Men had their eyes fixed on the office door in watchful waiting. Finally the door opened and a clerk came out with the list of jobs. There were a few, and Steve heard his name among those called.

He was ushered, with the other men, into the business manager's office. Tom Henderson, a busy executive, was occupied at his desk. No sooner did he answer one of the two phones, when the other one rang. In the brief period between calls, he usually interviewed men to be sent out on jobs.

"Hello, Steve!" he addressed him with a friendly smile, as soon as his turn came, "I've been looking over the records of your past employment and I found that you didn't get much of a break lately. Now, I have a job on hand that requires a special skill. It'll be a long stretch, if you can make the grade. Do you think you can do it?"

Could he do it? Steve turned over in his mind the various complicated jobs he had handled in his days. Yet, despite his years of skilled training, he was not of the know-it-all type to boast about it.

"I certainly shall try my best, Mr. Henderson, to make good."

"Very well, then, Steve." Tom Henderson regarded him with open admiration. Here was a man who was sure to make good. His manners, his very behavior speak for him. Yet, unlike some of those lads back in the waiting room, he does not act as if he is a genius who could do everything. "You'll see Miss Kingsley. She'll give you all the details, and good luck to you!"

Steve left the office with a feeling of exultation. It was not only the job that made him happy. He learned a bit of day-room philosophy today that will prove handy to him in the future. He learned that one could not get anywhere by acting as a grouch, always looking for men who get "better breaks." He realized that one must possess something more than his union card to be capable of holding a job; that there are certain jobs that require more than average skill, naturally eliminating some of these would-be craftsmen who, nevertheless, think their skill is incomparable. And, above all, he regained his self-confidence, feeling certain he would measure up to any difficult problem that might come his way.

Death STAYS Hand of Our CARTOONIST

Harrie S. Goodwin
—beloved Goody—draws last
work for Journal. Dies Jan-
uary 11

FOR the first time in many years, a familiar feature is missing from the pages of the JOURNAL this month. Readers will look in vain for Goody's cartoon. On January 11 Goody's sketchbook was suddenly closed by the hand of the Dark Angel. Thus another veteran is missing from the ranks. Another long association is ended.

Harrie S. Goodwin, of L. U. No. 103, Boston, Mass., had an I. B. E. W. card in his pocket before he was old enough to vote. And he remained faithful to the Brotherhood as long as he lived. In a personal way he enjoyed a wide acquaintance in his own and other Boston locals, and also with the official I. B. E. W. family at Washington. Through his cartoons in the JOURNAL he reached a friendly hand to hundreds of thousands.

Goody was initiated in L. U. No. 96, of Worcester, Mass., in the year 1903. He was then 18 years old. His card number was 16909. From here he transferred to Boston, Local No. 103; thence, for a time, to L. U. No. 588, of Lowell, Mass. In 1916 he came back again to L. U. No. 103. Here his card remained till the time of his death—24 years.

A man devoted to the interest of labor cannot remain in one local so long without becoming an integral part of it. At the time of his death he was L. U. No.

103's acting financial secretary. The local's records will show how many other offices he filled and services he performed. It should be noted here that Goody was no bread-and-butter electrician. He no longer worked at the trade as an inside electrical worker. His talent and skill had won him a place as teacher of vocational training at the Charleston High School. Yet he remained true to his union as to an ideal.

SINCE MEMORY OF MAN

We had to look back through many volumes of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS to find a time when Goody's cartoons were not appearing in its pages. His cartoons have been contributed regularly for more than 25 years. Now let's not pretend that Goody was a highly polished commercial artist. Like most cartoonists, he concentrated on presenting an idea in a dramatic way rather than on the subtleties of art. Being so close to the rank and file of electrical workers,

his genius lay in his graphic presentation of their thought. His worker types are not slick or polished. Just ordinary, every-day guys in overalls that don't fit well. Goody could draw a handsome person or a good portrait when he wished to, however. In some of his political cartoons he achieved very good likenesses. Recently the secretary of Assistant Attorney General Thurman Arnold wrote in requesting the original of Goody's cartoon which appeared in the December JOURNAL in order that her boss might add it to his gallery of his own portraits. The thought conveyed in the cartoon was not flattering, but the likeness was excellent.

During the years 1931 and 1932, Goody acted as press secretary for L. U. No. 103, but his attitude seemed to be that in his devoted interest to his local and to the magazine he would report the news if no one else was willing to serve; apparently he regarded himself as only a pinch-hitter in the post, and as soon as another able candidate was available Goody stepped out of the press secretary job.

DEVOTION TO UNION

His devotion to the Brotherhood and to Local No. 103 was also manifested in his assistance to the local's trade school. Goody was one of the guiding spirits in the establishment of this school and an instructor in its classes. Here union members have the opportunity to keep up to date in advanced phases of the trade. Shortly after the establishment of the school, Joseph A. Slattery, L. U. No. 103's press secretary, wrote in the JOURNAL of April, 1937:

"In the March issue of the WORKER,

(Continued on page 108)



JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS



Volume XXXIX Washington, D. C., February, 1940

No. 2

No. 1 American labor continues to be agitated by the vexed problem of unemployment. Important light is thrown upon this dire and stubborn phenomenon by the Monthly Survey of Business of the American Federation of Labor.

"In October, 1929, the Federal Reserve Board adjusted index of industrial production stood at 118, and there were 47,000,000 persons at work in the United States, with only 1,000,000 unemployed; 10 years later, in October, 1939, the production index stood at 120, and there were 44,000,000 at work and 9,000,000 unemployed. In these 10 years, machinery and labor saving devices had replaced 3,000,000 workers. While these 3,000,000 jobs were eliminated, 5,000,000 new workers were added to our working population, making a total 8,000,000 for whom jobs are needed. These 8,000,000 new job seekers, added to the 1,000,000 unemployed in October, 1929, make up our present army of 9,000,000 unemployed.

"The 3,000,000 who are now jobless because of labor saving devices represent only a part of the 'technological' unemployment due to the progress of the machine. Between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000 more would have been unemployed today, according to our estimates, had it not been that their jobs were saved by shortening the workweek. It is a striking fact that by taking 10 hours from the workweek, reducing it from average 50 hours in 1929 to average 40 hours in 1939, we have prevented technological unemployment from reaching 6,000,000 and have held it to 3,000,000. This is an outstanding achievement equalled in no other country of the world. It has been accomplished very largely by voluntary action, first through the President's Reemployment Agreement in 1933, followed by NRA codes, then through strong trade union action by collective bargaining. All these were forms of voluntary agreements, involving employers, workers and in the first two cases the government also. Standards set by these agreements have now been established by legislation. The Fair Labor Standards Act fixes 42 hours as the legal maximum workweek for all companies in interstate commerce, recognizing this standard as accepted practice in our country. This is

an outstanding example of social adjustment in a democracy. Voluntary agreements, later established through legislation, have changed one quarter of our unemployment into leisure and saved nearly 3,000,000 jobs.

"Hope for the remaining 9,000,000 unemployed lies in increasing industrial production and gradual further shortening of work hours. We estimate that industrial production will have to reach a level at least 25 per cent above that of 1929 in order to give jobs to all the unemployed. Such an increase in production would mean a higher general living standard for our population."

Saving the United Front The general staff planning the campaign of the withering United Front (the C. I. O., the communists, the liberals and certain government agencies) foresaw months ago that the communist penetration of the C. I. O. would wreck its standing with the American people. Hurriedly plans were made to offset this disaster. The general staff foresaw that it would be impossible to wipe the stain of communism off the C. I. O. escutcheon. Shrewdly, therefore, the general staff declared, we must tar the A. F. of L.

This process has been going on in a forthright manner. Every effort that could be put forth has been used to create the belief in the public mind that the unions of the A. F. of L. are racketeering unions. The general staff said, following its policy of rule or ruin, that if the C. I. O. was to be tagged as communist, the A. F. of L. shall be tagged as racketeer.

Whether or not Mr. Thurman Arnold, of the U. S. Department of Justice, was a conscious tool of this campaign, by his attack upon the building trades unions by means of the illegal use of the Sherman Act, he played directly into the hands of the general staff. Let us look at the record.

The American Federation of Labor has 4,000,000 members. At the minimum this means 12,000,000 citizens if we rate a family of three as the present unit of American life. No one is going to believe that these sincere, respectable, hardworking unionists are racketeers. Neither is anyone going to make any thinking citizen believe that the 150,000 local union officers manning the 36,000 local unions in the American Federation of Labor are racketeers. This is too raw a piece of propaganda even for unsuspecting Americans to swallow.

Mr. Arnold has brought indictments against many trade unionists. In New Orleans he has quite frankly said in effect that A. F. of L. unionists are guilty of restraint of trade because they do not allow C. I. O. unionists to deliver goods on the job. Mr. Arnold has moved against the president of the A. F. of L. Seafarers union but has refused to move against the presi-

dent of the C. I. O. Seamen's union, although presumably they are engaged in exactly the same kind of work.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS JOURNAL believes that this well-calculated program of publicity will fail. The American people will not believe that workers are racketeers. If the general staff uncovers a racketeer here or a racketeer there, they still will not succeed in smearing the unions of the American Federation of Labor.

He Loves Labor It was all a mistake! A misunderstanding! The prosecution of labor under laws inapplicable to labor was not an act of hostility. It was a token of love. At least so it appears from Thurman Arnold's statement on January 27 that in some cases the Sherman Act is the only protection labor has, and that labor will favor such prosecutions.

As Hitler has "protected" the Austrians from Austria, the Czechoslovakians from Czechoslovakia, the Poles from Poland; as Stalin has "protected" the Estonians from Estonia, the Lithuanians from Lithuania, the Latvians from Latvia and the Finns from Finland, so now a self-appointed leader in the person of Assistant Attorney General Arnold offers to "protect" labor from itself.

As the self-sacrificing tyrants of Europe offer their soothing love-potions to their intended beneficiaries by bayonet, machine-gun and bomb, their American imitator offers labor "protection" in the form of prosecutions, fines and jail sentences under the anti-trust laws.

It is difficult to rejoice over this revelation of a new era of friendship.

Pegler Pegs Away Mr. Westbrook Pegler, master grouch, the Ned Sparks among the columnists, denounces, condemns and then instructs William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Pegler blames Mr. Green for his alleged failure in bringing to justice alleged racketeers in two cases among A. F. of L. unions. Mr. Pegler shrewdly guesses that neither Mr. Green nor anyone else will dare to ward off his attack because Mr. Green would be immediately accused of defending racketeers.

The ELECTRICAL WORKERS' JOURNAL is not afraid of this charge. its years of decrying corruption, its ardent spirit of reform and its belief in the moral forces that lie in the labor movement lead it to say "pooh" to Mr. Pegler.

Mr. Pegler has only himself become morally indignant after the federal government had brought charges against two labor leaders. Mr. Pegler moves upon the assumption that racketeers are powerful

figures *outside* the law, easily recognized in the labor movement and carrying on their nefarious practices in the open. This is not true. Racketeers are powerful figures *within* the law, buttressed by highly paid legal talent, principally concealed, carrying on their nefarious practices unbeknown even to unionists.

If Mr. Green were to undertake to compete with the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice, he would first have to set up a bureau of investigation quite as competent and powerful and he would at the same time have to set up an arsenal of arms and a company of unofficial G-men. In short, without the majesty of the law behind him, Mr. Green would have to usurp the duties of Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and it is only to warped minds like that of Mr. Pegler that Mr. Green appears culpable and ineffective.

Lewis's Pattern of Conduct Persons mystified by John L. Lewis's attacks on Franklin Delano Roosevelt have only to turn back and study for a moment Mr. Lewis's career. Mr. Lewis has advanced or sought to advance his personal ambitions over the bodies, so to speak, of four important men.

A generation ago Mr. Lewis was an obscure local labor leader out of a job and he was picked up off the streets by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers gave Mr. Lewis his chance but within a very short period Mr. Lewis was appearing at a convention of the A. F. of L. demanding that Mr. Gompers be defeated for the presidency and Mr. Lewis be elected.

Mr. Lewis never obtained this objective but it was a forceful introduction to his pattern of conduct. Mr. Lewis became president of the United Mine Workers of America by a process of undermining his superior officer and friend, Frank Hayes. Mr. Hayes was defeated for office and Mr. Lewis became the president.

The third stepping stone to Mr. Lewis's prominence was William Green who at one time was secretary of the Mine Workers. Mr. Lewis was president. Mr. Green as Mr. Lewis's friend performed countless favors and services for the Mine Workers' president only to reap a reward of calumny, ridicule and character assassination. If Mr. Lewis had succeeded Mr. Green he would be president of the American Federation of Labor today and Mr. Green relegated to the scrap heap. This is the picture then up to 1940.

There is little doubt that Mr. Roosevelt has been Mr. Lewis's friend. There is little doubt that he has performed countless services for Mr. Lewis's organization and now Mr. Roosevelt is receiving the same treatment as Mr. Gompers, Mr. Hayes and Mr. Green. Mr. Lewis is undertaking to help Mr. Roosevelt to the scrap heap.



Woman's Work



VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF HOUSEKEEPING

By A WORKER'S WIFE

WOMEN on the average are becoming more slender, the statistics of a large life insurance company recently revealed. However, indications are that dangerous starvation diets are superseded by menus better balanced for energy and health, which do not produce the excess poundage grandma did not know how to avoid. In recent years the average woman has absorbed quite a lot of knowledge about nutrition.

The modern homemaker is always alert for new information in her field of household management. And she has plenty of opportunity to get it. A great deal, naturally, comes from commercial sources and has to be discounted in knowledge of the source. The U. S. Department of Agriculture's Bureau of Home Economics and the consumer testing bureaus have done a great deal to spread information in an impartial way. With all the wealth of foods and gadgets and merchandise within her reach, the American housewife has a life full of adventure and discovery within the limits of her daily job.

Apples by the Bushel

The European war has hit American apple growers by destroying a large part of their market abroad. Consequently, apples are on the surplus list, are exceptionally low priced, and you can do yourself as well as the apple growers a favor if you buy plenty of them. The Oregon Joint Council of Teamsters signified labor's cooperation with apple growers by purchasing 500 boxes of Oregon apples directly from the growers' association. These will be distributed to children in the schools through the Parent-Teacher Associations. Many other labor organizations are doing their part in the apple campaign. You can benefit your budget and your family as well as the apple growers by buying apples for home use by the box or bushel. There are so many different ways of preparing apples, and they can be used at any meal, from breakfast to dinner, that the average family can use up a bushel with very little waste. You get advantage of the minimum price and because you have the apples on hand you'll find new and interesting ways of using them. Write to the U. S. Bureau of Home Economics for a folder of Apple Recipes which shows dozens of them.

Quantity Buying for the Home

Did you ever investigate the advantages in price obtained by buying canned goods by the case, or soap by the box?

There are staples used in every home which it is not only cheaper but more convenient to buy in quantity—if you have a place to store them. Then you needn't always be running to the grocer for a can of tomatoes or three cakes of soap. Ask your grocer for prices of case lots on your favorite canned foods and soaps, or go to the wholesale house and investigate their prices.

Cleaning Silver the Easy Way

This way of cleaning silver is suggested by scientists in the Bureau of Agricultural Chemistry and Engineering:

Use steel wool to shine up an aluminum pan, and fill it two-thirds full of water. For each quart of water add a teaspoon of salt and a teaspoon of baking soda. Then boil the water.

As it begins to boil, place your tarnished silver in the pan, making sure that each piece either touches the pan or another piece of silver in contact with the pan. Keep the silver in the solution no more than two minutes until the tarnish comes off, then lift it out with tongs, wash it in soap suds, rinse and dry it. If you want extra shine, it is quickly obtained with silver polish.

L. U. NO. B-1010 FORMS AUXILIARY

A woman's auxiliary is now being organized for Local Union No. B-1010, of New York City. This local has more than 1,000 members, so the auxiliary should be a large and, we hope, active one.



TO GOOD ACQUAINTANCE

BY SALLY LUNN

Sitting down to a meal together is one of the best ways of starting a friendship. One of the greatest services women's auxiliaries perform for the cause of labor is typified in this picture. Here men of an I. B. E. W. local and their wives gather for a

tasty meal, while many a cheery word and smile are exchanged around the table. This pleasant group is beaming appreciation for the dinner set out by the women's auxiliary to L. U. No. B-465, of San Diego, Calif.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-5, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Editor:

Our January meeting brought forth a large number of our members, although the weather was exceedingly bad, due to rain and fog.

The meeting was quite an exciting one, for many interesting matters were brought up on the floor but could not be voted on because inquiries had to be made regarding same. Expect to get more detailed information at our February meeting and will be able to make note of it in the next issue.

Now is as good a time as any to convey some sound advice which, if heeded, will no doubt remedy many of the ills that auxiliaries and other organizations are afflicted with.

1. Members should beware of false rumors or propaganda that may be detrimental to their auxiliary and to themselves. Before believing such rumors, it would be advisable to investigate whether or not the stories are true and you will then be in a position to know and prevent dissension which may arise because of these stories. Gossip that is untrue can do much to weaken the auxiliary. You must not destroy that which has taken years to build.

2. Always remember that misquoted and sometimes deliberate misstatements cause hard feelings, misunderstandings and discontentment.

3. Remember that propaganda in general is to be taken with a grain of salt, for nine times out of 10 it is exaggerated and made thrice as bad as it may actually be. Built up stories, as I stated before, cause destruction; therefore, know the truth before judging.

Now more than ever before cooperation in our auxiliaries is necessary.

An SOS to all stay-at-home members: Enlist for service with your auxiliary and in that way help to make it a larger and better one.

MRS. FANNIE JACOBS.

2945 Webster Ave.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-18, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

On Wednesday evening, January 24, the auxiliary to L. U. No. B-18 celebrated its first birthday by installing the officers for its second year. The retiring president, Mrs. Gertrude Winslow, installed the following officers: President, Marie Flynn; first vice president, Mildred Sisson; second vice president, Gertrude Underwood; recording secretary, Clara Lester; financial secretary, Mabel Heywood; patroness, Hester Smith; executive board, Gertrude Winslow, Helen Adrian, and Edith Gahagan. Sister Ruccer stood in for Sister Winslow and Sister Wood for Sister Heywood who was absent on account of illness in the home. After Sister Winslow had handed over the gavel to Sister Flynn, the retiring president was presented with a beautiful cameo pin as a token of appreciation and of the esteem in which she is held by the members of the auxiliary.

William Reynolds, president of L. U. No. B-18, gave an address in which he highly commended the work of the auxiliary this past year and extended his wishes for the continuance of the good work during the coming year. Representatives were present from our sister auxiliary of Local No. 83. The past president, Mrs. Linguist, who helped us start our auxiliary, expressed her good wishes for our future, also the present president, Mrs. Ohlman. Our auxiliary then expressed its appreciation of the beautiful bouquet presented by Local Union No. 83.

Women's Auxiliary

The auxiliary and guests were then entertained by two very able young entertainers, June Kresho, pianist, and Wayne Kresho, boy singer, who sang "Sweetheart Aloha" and "Mighty Lak A Rose." A community sing followed, led by Mrs. Clark at the piano and Wayne Kresho, as leader. Dancing was next in order but was interrupted by Sister Sisson, chairman of the social committee, who announced that lunch was ready. While the delicious home-made cakes and coffee were being consumed, Mr. James Daniels seated himself at the piano and provided excellent entertainment.

We wish to mention that Mrs. Ida O. Davis, one of our active members, was with us again, after a three months stay at Vallejo, where she was under the doctor's care.

We have already spoken in our past writings of the progress of the auxiliary during its first year through the untiring efforts of its president, Sister Winslow, its stand for unionism, the faithfulness of its officers, the sincere efforts of its committees, and the charitable deeds accomplished. Now our new president, Sister Flynn, is taking up her duties in great earnestness and without doubt will have the cooperation that made the auxiliary's first year a success.

MRS. EDITH C. GAHAGAN.

3629 Atlantic St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-83, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Editor:

Our holiday season was one of merriment and happiness. Our own members party was held at the home of Opal Johnson, on L. U. No. B-83's regular meeting night so that all husbands could call for their wives and enjoy the refreshments and general sociability.

The annual children's party was held on Friday evening, December 22, when the auxiliary was hostess to some 300 children and their parents. Toys, candy, nuts, bananas, and oranges were the treats, also a grand Santa Claus and a children's entertainment. The cooperation of L. U. No. B-83 makes this party possible each year. We wish to thank Brother Richey of the San Pedro local, who donated the bananas. On December 2 we held our dance, an all girls orchestra furnished the music. The committee is to be congratulated on the way the dance was handled. Plenty of prizes, balloons, whistles, and doughnuts and coffee, helped the fun along. Everyone really had a grand time.

We are growing gradually but surely. Our new members are really members in every sense of the word. We have been doing our best in helping all members who need help. We are raffling a hand crocheted, full sized bed spread; chances are 25 cents if any of the sisters are interested.

We would enjoy hearing from some of our sister auxiliaries as we are always open for new suggestions.

CHARLOTTE AUSTIN.

432½ W. 107th St.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY L. U. NO. 106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Before we write finis to our record book for this year, we would like to extend wishes for a happy and busy next year to all locals and auxiliaries, and sincere hopes for the continuance of harmony and good will throughout the I. B. E. W., such as has prevailed during the past year, which is judged from the courtesy and friendli-

ness shown members of our local who have been called to other cities to work. The writer is personally familiar with the courtesy shown by Local Union No. B-3, New York City, and Local Union No. 35, Hartford, Conn., where several members of this local worked the greater portion of the year.

Well, since all work and no play, etc., we would like to mention some of our social activities, the planning of which is a relief to the men. After each meeting we have a social time, luck is displayed at games, recipes exchanged and a cup of coffee enjoyed. We celebrated the silver wedding anniversary of two of our members, also a stork shower for one member. We held a joint picnic with the local at the home of one of its members, Harry Seymour, at Bemus Point on Chautauqua Lake, which was well attended and also much enjoyed. Allen Webeck, president of the local, and his wife entertained at a corn and weiner roast in August at their home, Falconer, N. Y. We had a Thanksgiving shower, each member donating articles of food for Thanksgiving baskets. Three bushel baskets were packed and given to those less fortunate at present. To make a long story short, we have all had fun, and it has been a pleasure to plan and carry on with our retiring president, Martha Carlson. She is even more capable than we had thought, which is saying much, as we had an exceptionally good opinion of her fitness in the beginning.

On December 20, with a full attendance, we celebrated our fourth annual Christmas banquet, the occasion being very festive and gay, with Christmas trees, holly and mistletoe and singing of carols. After the banquet a short business meeting was held, at which the following officers were elected for 1940: President, Mrs. Ina Brugge; vice president, Mrs. Pauline Ball; recording secretary, Mrs. Alma Fiske; financial secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Allen Webeck. The newly elected president spoke briefly of her hopes and plans for the coming year. A plant was presented the retiring president and she was also given a rising vote of thanks, to which she responded as only Martha could. We then exchanged gifts and played games, then parted amidst the din of Merry Christmas, and so long, see you at next meeting, January 17.

MRS. FRANK WENGER.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-160, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

Come, girls, and meet with us at our meetings, which are held at Leonards Hall, 2301 Oliver North, the third Thursday of each month. Our anniversary in October was celebrated with a chicken dinner at Chrisano's Cafe. Election of officers followed. Our president, Margaret Gilbertson, was reelected as was Vice President Van Rudolph. Ethel Gerdin was elected secretary, Rein Swanson, treasurer, and the executive board members are Elsie Kline, Ruth Larson and Minnie Burkhart.

The sewing group made a Dresden plate quilt. Tickets were sold and the quilt raffled. The proceeds from the quilt were used for the auxiliary Christmas party. We hope we can make this an annual affair. Many of our members and families attended the Christmas party at the armory given by 11 drivers' unions, Locals Nos. 160 and 1859. A huge sign across one balcony read "Merry Christmas, wives and children, from your daddy and his union." The armory custodian estimated the crowd at 5,200, much the largest affair of its kind in the city's history.

(Continued on page 106)



Correspondence

— IPEU — 414



L. U. NO. B-3, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

Despite the reports of business being up to and in many cases exceeding the record year of 1939, we are still in the doldrums of unemployment. Why? The answer is simple enough for those who care and want to understand true facts and not a lot of lame excuses.

Each year in these United States we have approximately one-half million young men and women who have completed their respective educations in our schools and are, practically speaking, on the market for jobs and positions in the business world. They start out full of hope and the keen enthusiasm of youth, only to meet failure. Their requests for employment are usually met with varying answers, such as, "We are laying off." "Not hiring." "You must have previous experience." What is to become of them? Here is one answer to that query, if it can be called an answer, or just another form of avoiding and putting off the issue, that was recently published in one of New York City's leading daily newspapers. "Give Youth a Chance, Job Survey asks U. S."

This so called job survey, made by a group of industrialists and educators under the name of the American Youth Commission, was established by the American Council of Education, a non-government organization. They have finally come to the conclusion, after four long years of study, that one-third of our approximately 11,000,000 unemployed, are youths, between the ages of 15 and 24 years. They admit that for years there has been a "disquieting" tendency to exclude beginners from employment and that something should be done about it. Here is their plan.

A recommendation to the government of a program of public work, that should be planned with special regard to its educational quality, that should provide opportunities to try various kinds of work. The jobs, they say, need not be full time, and individual expenditures need not exceed \$400 a year.

This, dear readers, is supposed to be progress, in a supposedly enlightened age. Just think, the magnificent sum of \$400 a year, exactly thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents a month, to pay rent, clothe, and feed these individuals. Not alone that, but they have been big-hearted enough to advance this plan to the government for financing. A government already with a national debt of over 40 billion dollars, incurred since 1931 and still on the increase, due to various projects to aid the unemployed! They make no attempt to aid the government financially in this matter. Neither do they attempt to solve this problem of our unemployed youth and others in a more sane and practical manner, that of reducing the workday and weekly hours.

In 1938, our Seventy-fifth Congress passed the minimum Wage and Hour Law. No doubt it has aided considerably. However, it is hardly drastic enough, as is evidenced by the ever-increasing workless population. Therefore, it does not solve the problem, but a still shorter hourly workday and work-

week will. Namely, six hours a day, 30 hours a week, with a reasonable compensation to maintain purchasing power for the worker.

One million workers employed at 44 hours a week, would mean 44,000,000 work hours. Cutting them to a maximum of 30 hours a week, would give us 14,000,000 work-hours for the now unemployed. Divide the six-hour day into 14,000,000 would give us a grand total of 2,333,333 more workdays. Taking into consideration that this figure is only based on 1,000,000 workers and an eight-hour working day, it can readily be seen how the six-hour day would solve the unemployment problem.

Another article appearing in a more or less popular nationwide magazine states—"All economists agree that the one principal, if not the principal reason for our continued depression is the dearth of new building." Then goes on to put the blame on organized labor, building trades unions in particular. Preposterous, of course, to assume that one group of local unions in this large nation is responsible for the depression. Yet, they would have you believe such rot. No mention is made of investigations being made of the building material manufacturers, regarding the high costs of materials. Why is this investigation going on? Simply because it has been definitely proven that the cost of labor has nothing at all to do with the high costs. Still labor gets the blame. Notwithstanding that they, the laboring classes, would be the first to invest in homes if—the big if—big business would invest its capital and cooperate with labor in the shortening of the workday and workweek, thereby creating a demand for both labor and new buildings. Is it possible to bring back prosperity by breaking down the standards of the American workers, by offering them relief or a possibility of part-time work for little more than one dollar a day? Or is it more feasible to create a market for labor?

The press has turned a deaf ear to our pleas for publicizing the six-hour day, 30-hour week. Its millions of readers can only consume what is of interest to its advertisers and supporters (big business). You can rest assured that the six-hour day, 30-hour week is not one of their favorite topics. Therefore, this medium of acquainting the entire public with the vital need for a shorter workday is closed to us. Our only recourse is to thoroughly acquaint ourselves with the virtues of this campaign, discuss it whenever the opportunity presents itself, at union meetings, club meetings, social gatherings, etc. It is not a radical movement by any means, as some die-hards will try to make you believe, but justifiable by the technological improvements in industry that are steadily depriving men and women of the right and opportunity to earn a livelihood. It is not our intention that modern machinery and improvements should be done away with. On the contrary! We only ask that the workday and weekly hours be adjusted to these advancements, that they may be considered a help to mankind instead of a detriment. The time has long since passed that the eight-hour workday has outlived its useful-

ness, even as the horse and buggy for conveyance.

By this time the readers of this JOURNAL are familiar with the six-hour day, 30-hour week campaign of Local Union No. B-3. Encouraging reports are coming in from locals all over the country that have taken up the banner for this most practical solution for unemployment. Petitions have been sent to all our sister locals throughout the country to be signed by any and all workers who are citizens of the United States and in favor of this plan. The early success of this venture, and success it must be for the future prosperity of our nation, depends on each and every member of the I. B. E. W. and others getting as many signatures as possible so as to submit this plan for legislation.

Therefore, let us all solemnly resolve, that in this New Year of 1940, we will lend our best efforts to pulling the great ship of American Labor out of the doldrums of unemployment into the trade winds of the six-hour day, 30-hour week and jobs for all.

WALTER GLASER.

L. U. NO. 7, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Editor:

It sure is great to know how far our JOURNAL seems to travel every month, for according to the article in Magazine Chat you have received requests for the JOURNAL from Norway and Italy.

All any reader has to do is look on page 1 at "Contents" and you know you are starting to read an interesting JOURNAL. I have read many books and newspapers and very few of these give us the real facts as does our JOURNAL, and I am not surprised at how many of my friends outside the trade have asked me for the loan of my JOURNAL to read.

It is pretty hard to judge which story or article is the best but I really got a laugh from the Old Wirepatcher over the story of how "Overtime Blossomed in Henry the Eighth's Day."

And the article on the National Electrical Code, which sure has gone through plenty of arguments pro and con, has at last gone to print and I well know our International Office had plenty of representatives to take care of our interests.

I would be very much disappointed if my JOURNAL was lost and I was unable to get another one.

There is not much news from Springfield; work seems to be at a standstill just now. It seemed the bottom dropped out of everything the last month and our business manager is quite worried with so many men coming on him at one time, but the boys have had a good spell for the last six months and it sure was a lot better than it was last year at this time. This cold spell we have been having the whole month of January has stopped building but we hope for a good spring and summer.

E. MULLARKEY.

L. U. NO. 8, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

Writing this correspondence for this month is a painful task, for I have the sad news to impart to the membership of

the death of the wife of your writer. Mrs. Conway had been ailing since last February, but still maintained her sunny disposition to the very end. The Almighty Creator claimed her for His own on January 5, 1940. It is my hope that she has left this world of strife to enter into the Kingdom of Eternal Rest.

At this moment work is almost at a standstill here, due to the cold weather. Last week the mercury dropped to 12 below and it isn't much higher now. There isn't a great deal going on, any way, and most of the boys are putting in their time thinking of other places they would rather be than in Toledo. Specifically somewhere that it is warm enough to go in swimming.

Prospects for the coming year are not so bright with the exception of an expected boom in small home construction and these jobs do not keep wiremen working very long. There are a few big industrial jobs in the hopper, but when and if they get out is still a matter of time. Maybe they are holding off long enough to find out who is likely to be our next President.

Hoping that other locals have better prospects for the future, will sign off.

BILL CONWAY.

L. U. NO. 16, EVANSVILLE, IND.

Editor:

Another year has passed on and it has been a very fair one for the members of Local No. 16. While we have not had so much work in our own locality, our men have been able to find work in the jurisdiction of some of our nearby sister locals; many thanks to them for their fine display of brotherly love.

It has been real winter here for the last three weeks. Below normal temperatures have prevailed and plenty of snow. It's warmer today, which will allow building work to resume and give the boys a chance to go to work.

For over a year I have in my letters taken to task the class of work being installed on the rural electrification projects, which, except in a few instances have been what I have termed "lousy." This applied to both outside construction and more especially to the type of work installed in the farm homes and buildings.

I have said that the type of construction and the materials used would be the cause of much trouble and that in the course of a few years it would all have to be done over again so that it would be safe both from the angle of life protection and fire protection. The general run of the work up to the present has been both a life and a fire hazard.

To bear out my contentions, I am quoting an article in the January issue of the "Qualified Contractor," on page 30. In that issue is an article that is headed, "Farm Fire Loss in U. S. up 10 to 15 per cent in 1939." It goes on to say that farm fire losses have increased 10 to 15 million dollars to a total of \$110,000,000. This report was made by the farm fire protection committee of the N. F. P. A. in Chicago on December 5, 1939.

Fire Marshall Davis of Nebraska declared, "The rapid growth of farm electrification is creating a grave problem for fire protection and prevention leaders."

I also quote him further when he says: "This trouble is to be found in the matter of wiring farm homes. It is a matter of extreme difficulty to get wiring done in accordance with the National Electrical Code requirements."

"Scarcity of electricians for such work in the rural sections and the difficulty of getting farmers or their sons to follow the prescribed methods and precautions are serious obstacles. In the meantime farm fires,

READ

Fire loss on farms, by L. U. No. 16.

Jobless youth, by L. U. No. B-3.

Cause of wars, by L. U. No. B-124.

Success for radio men, by L. U. No. B-1010.

Conditions on a non-union utility system, by L. U. No. B-904.

Public Power in Tennessee, by L. U. No. B-846.

Thurman Arnold and the law, by L. U. No. 665.

They try pole-top resuscitation, by L. U. No. B-77.

Safety and conscientious workers, by L. U. No. B-723.

The "Thurman Act," by L. U. No. 363.

That N. L. R. B. technique, by L. U. No. B-763.

Job displacement on railroads, by L. U. No. 912.

due to improper wiring, are rapidly increasing and I believe the losses will be much heavier as the electrification of the farms increases all over the country."

So there it is. Finally they realize that it takes skilled mechanics to wire even a farm home and the buildings adjacent.

Mr. Davis has made a very clear story with one exception, and that is where he says "scarcity of electricians for such work." There exists no such dearth of wiremen. There is not a local in the I. B. E. W. that could not furnish men for that type of work, and would not be glad to send men out on those jobs, if the men were assured of a decent wage scale. There are many wiremen who would be glad to tie up with that sort of work.

I might offer the suggestion that our RESEARCH DEPARTMENT go into this and obtain from each state fire marshal's office the amount of money and loss of lives involved in farm fires for the past two or three years. I imagine the increase in such losses would be staggering and might open the eyes of the heads of R. E. A. who would and should establish rules that would make for safety both as to life and fire. If these rules

were not lived up to, refuse them a hook-up to the energized lines.

This report could be published in the WORKER and would make good reading. This idea of some state departments as well as the R. E. A. in having group meetings to instruct these farm boys "how to learn to wire a home over night" should be stopped, as well as having some clerk at Sears-Roebuck or Montgomery Ward give a man instructions along the same line just so they may be able to sell him a \$50 order of material, a part of which is liable to be sub-standard.

I suppose that's enough for one month, but I expect to have more later on on this same subject.

E. E. HOSKINSON.

L. U. NO. B-28, BALTIMORE, MD.

Editor:

That little affair staged jointly by Locals Nos. 26 and 28 went over in a really big way. It was unanimously voted a huge success. Drinks and eats were plentifully supplied and the boys furnished their own entertainment, which was of a varied nature. Oysters in all 57 varieties. On the shell, in the shell, and out of the shell. At any rate, Eddie Garmatz and his able assistants certainly put it over on this end while Brother Palmer of L. U. No. 26 put it over in a big way on his end. (Hope we credited everybody.)

In glancing through these pages we were astounded by the news that we would no longer find Brother Bachie among the contributors. These columns can ill afford to lose a scribe of such ability. Yet there it was, all too true. Bachie got himself a job as inspector of the Atlantic City Electrical Bureau. Our best wishes, Bachie, for your success and at the same time our regrets at the loss to the JOURNAL of your services. Maybe you'll make a contribution now and then, it will go over in a big way with the boys.

What we consider a great piece of news was the reading in these columns that the Electrical Code came through almost entirely untouched except for a few minor changes. That indeed was gratifying news, for if one recalls the program called for quite a bit of mutilation from various groups. Had this come about we would indeed be in a sad plight but as it is we have something to be thankful for.

And now comes a fascinating item on the subject of "fire wire," a new item that if successful bids fair to increase our working opportunities, something of which we're all in dire need. Read over this interesting letter by L. U. No. 377 in the January issue. A new product put out by Holtzer Cabot. New products are one of our chief hopes in overcoming the various set-backs we receive when various labor saving tools are thrown on the market.

In our last letter we included a few names of some of the boys we had the pleasure of meeting during the year. Well, a few more to sort of complete the list is herewith presented. We start off with Jack Bartlett, both serious and conscientious, while on the other hand there is Marty Cutlip who just can't be serious and never heard of the word. Marty is a great companion of Slim, whose name for the moment escapes us. Then there is Al Jahns, that marvel with the camera, to hear him tell it. Al doesn't miss a snap—with the camera. Joe Frick, who appeared to be operating either a Harley Davidson or Indian or maybe just a plain air hammer, anyhow, ask Joe, he ought to know. While Rudy Worch isn't the worst pusher by a long shot, Rudy can handle any roll of prints that comes along.

R. S. ROSEMAN.



Electrical crew of L. U. No. B-25, of Long Island, on a half-million dollar state job. E. Dow is the contractor. In the picture, left to right: Brothers Irl V. Everett, foreman; George L'Hommiedieu, helper; Henry Kalkowsky, wireman.

L. U. NO. 35, HARTFORD, CONN.

Editor:

Industrial Hartford and West Hartford take another step forward this week with the formal opening of the modern new plant of the Pratt & Whitney division of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. Designed by Albert Kahn, Inc., of Detroit, Mich., erected by James Stewart Co., of New York, and built exclusively by union labor, the plant represents the last word in plant construction.

The electrical contract was executed by J. Livingston & Co., of New York City. The work was under the direct supervision of Neil Boas, superintendent, and Harry Cole, vice president of J. Livingston. At the peak, 230 electricians were employed on the job, drawn, for the most part, from other locals of the Brotherhood. Among the locals represented on the job were Providence, R. I.; Boston, Springfield and Holyoke, Mass., and Newark, N. J.

Following the latest trend in illumination layout, the lighting was designed to produce an intensity of 50 foot-candles in the main office and drafting room and 28 to 32 foot-candles in the general factory. The lighting equipment includes 1,300 high-intensity lamps, 500 Mazda fixtures, 162 fluorescent fixtures and 156 combination fixtures (400-watt high-intensity-450-watt Mazda).

The power load, consisting of individually driven machines and belt driven types, runs to roughly 6,700 horsepower. In addition, 90 kilowatts are utilized in the cafeteria for ranges and ovens, 1,261 kilowatts in west hardening room, 525 kilowatts in the east hardening room and the chrome plating room load is fed by one 500-ampere M. G. set and two 3,000-ampere M. G. sets.

The power and light load is fed from four transformer banks consisting of two 1,000 KVA for power and one 250 KVA for light, each.

Seventy-six miles of copper wire and cable and 29 miles of conduit carry power lines throughout the plant, which covers 682,000 square feet.

Working conditions on the job were well nigh ideal from an electrician's point of view. Much of the credit for this goes to Brother Frankie Devine, our shop steward, who acted for and represented the crew during every minute of the day. As a shop steward he has no peer. May his breed multiply and prosper. The job conditions as a whole show what can be done on a job of this size when the shop steward, business manager and the men work in complete harmony.



Thirty-three years ago these wiremen were employed on the New Washington Hotel, Seattle. Jack Hunter, of L. U. No. 68, is one of the group.

Bill Reuter, electrical engineer; James Lynch, mechanical engineer, and James Gilroy, architectural, represented Albert Kahn and contributed in no small measure to the harmonious relations on the job. Mr. Benton acted as representative for Pratt & Whitney.

As I write this the job is almost complete and becomes electrical history. So chalk up another big one for the I. B. E. W.!

JAMES A. CARROLL.

L. U. NO. 54, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Editor:

Local Union No. 54 has not had a correspondent in the JOURNAL for—(we won't go into that!). Well, here goes. We are going to cut down a "dead one."

Our union consists mostly of linemen and helpers of the municipal light plant of Columbus. A few are employed at different companies. None of us are employed at the private company, which is the most bitter rival of the municipal plant. We top them in wages, vacations and working conditions. We still think the union pays in full.

We have two members, Brothers "Andy" Phelps and Fred Roseh, whose cards are well over 20 years old, and they are a long way from the pension yet.

Brother Jack Roth took to the mountains of Clinton County, Pa., and came out in three hours with an eight-point buck. Ask any of our members how we enjoyed that feast! Thanks, Jack.

If any of this gets by E. & D. I will tell you more of our working conditions next time.

C. BATHELL.

L. U. NO. 68, DENVER, COLO.

Editor:

Following many months' absence from these columns, here we are again. Things in general having been much as usual, we have taken time out to read our always interesting JOURNAL rather than attempt to write concerning normal activities hereabouts; spurning the pen for the written word, say some.

Seemingly our newspapers have a wide circulation, for we receive inquiries from many parts of the country wishing to know if there is work opportunity in our midst. Approximately a year ago, with numerous PWA jobs starting simultaneously, it appeared we might place a goodly number of additional men before midsummer, but these are unusual times, very deceptive indeed in which to predict or estimate; our brief flurry of "back to normal" created the necessity of adding but a few men from outside sources and these for several months only. One of the largest improvements given great publicity is, we are informed, to be completed under the same policy it was started, that of WPA.

At this writing nearly a score of our members are listing hopes that recently completed "pump primed" construction will reflect itself in private industry, supplying work opportunity in the near future.

Photo shows a number of wiremen employed upon the new Washington Hotel, Seattle, during the summer of 1907; Agguter Griswold, contractor.

We fail to remember the names of all; present, however, are Beaudry, Merrill, MacDonald, "Big Bill" Overstead and yours truly.

JACK HUNTER.

L. U. NO. B-77, SEATTLE, WASH.

Editor:

President O. M. Anderson has resigned on account of ill health. Floyd Miles is now president.

Business Manager H. F. Mullaney, while working with the mayor, members of the Seattle city council, and Supt. E. R. Hoffman, of City Light on the city budget, reports that he received the fullest cooperation and teamwork in adjusting the salaries of the workers. In the operating department of City Light the wage scale was adjusted from \$11 to as high as \$40 a month for some positions. We want to thank the mayor and council members for the interest they have taken in Local No. B-77.

Business Manager Martin has the construction work on the trackless trolley job in Seattle lined up and ready to go. There



L. U. NO. 35, HARTFORD, CONN.

Electrical workers from many locals made up the 230-man electrical crew working on the ultra-modern plant of the Pratt and Whitney division of the Niles-Bement-Pond Co. at West Hartford, Conn., under jurisdiction of L. U. No. 35.

will be over 200 miles of trolley wire to string, 2,000 poles to set or replace, feeder and ground wire to string and street car trolley wire to remove. Men for that work will be transferred from City Light crews and others taken from our unemployed list.

Representative Kelly is in the middle of a fight with the radio broadcast stations here in Seattle and is hopeful that he will be successful.

International Representative Roy Smith has appointed Brothers Floyd Miles, Frank Tustin, J. B. Spellar and C. D. Corwin as members of the advisory committee to work for coordination, maintain unity and prevent cross-purposes among our membership. Our local has been suffering from growing pains. Our physical ailments are well on the road to recovery. We ask all our members to help build a greater Brotherhood.

A few members of the Brotherhood may not approve of paying 10 cents each month in dues for their copy of the JOURNAL OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS, but not members of Local No. B-77. Our membership, especially those working for the Pacific Power and Light Company in the Yakima Valley and cities along the Columbia River, hold the "WORKER" in almost religious reverence. Some time ago an article on pole-top resuscitation appeared in the JOURNAL. The article was studied by Brother R. A. Cruzen, line foreman at Pasco, Wash., and he called it to the attention of his men.

On August 22, Brother Jack Friend accidentally came in contact with a 7,200-volt primary while working on a transformer platform. Jack received a burn on the forearm above the gauntlet of his rubber glove, then his shoulder fell against the primary, which burned his arm from the top of his glove to elbow and inflicted three burns on his shoulder and a severe burn on the inside of the right leg just below pad on hook. Instantly, realizing that seconds counted, Foreman Brother R. A. Cruzen, Brother Jay Montgomery and Brother Myrl Walsh decided to try pole-top resuscitation. Their efforts restored breathing in less than five minutes and later examination showed that injuries were not serious. Brother Friend was off the job for only six weeks.

In recognition of this excellent piece of safety work Local No. B-77 petitions the International Office to make application to the National Safety Council for their president's medal awarded for such heroic work in resuscitation, to be presented to Brothers R. A. Cruzen, Jay Montgomery and Myrl Walsh, care of Pacific Power and Light Company, Pasco, Wash.

FRANK FARRAND.

L. U. NO. 80, NORFOLK, VA.

Editor:

Well, I see the horses brought Brother Harvey back safe from his recent trip to Atlanta. He should put some more do rye me on another horse's nose and perhaps he could ride the poor nag around the world. By that time the cold weather would be over.

We are glad to have Brother Charles R. Salo, who was obligated January 2 of this year, with us, and hope to see him at our meetings often.

Everyone seems to be just getting over the swell time we had on Friday night, January 26, at the dance given in honor of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, by the Norfolk Central Labor Union for the benefit of the Warm Springs Foundation. There was a large attendance and everyone had a wonderful time.

President Roosevelt, in my opinion, exercised excellent judgment when he appointed the Honorable Frank Murphy to the Supreme Bench; Edison and Robert H. Jackson

Announcement

American Metal Moulding Company, 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J., announces a contest for electrical workers. Prizes will be given for the best essays upon the following subject, "My experience in installing armored cable."

PRIZES

First prize	\$50.00
Second prize	30.00
Third prize	20.00

JUDGES

J. S. Zebley, chief electrical inspector, Washington, D. C.

D. J. Talbot, assistant chief electrical inspector, Chicago.

G. A. Johnson, president, American Metal Moulding Company.

All essays should be sent to American Metal Moulding Company by March 31, 1940.

to their posts. It serves as a promotion, in that manner, everyone goes up another rung of the ladder.

You have, no doubt, heard the old slogan, "Don't bite the hand that feeds you." Well, I noticed an article in the press by Hugh Johnson, saying he was sorry to say that President Roosevelt would get a third term. It seems as though that hand once fed him.

We join in welcoming Capt. Joseph A. Gainard and his crew back to the good old U. S. A. The S. S. City of Flint paid its crew off in Baltimore on January 27. One of the crew is at my house and he certainly is telling me some interesting facts of his experiences while the Germans had the ship in charge.

We hope to see Brother Hafner, who is confined at home at this writing due to sickness, out and around again in the near future.

I am glad to report splendid cooperation with our neighbor, Local No. 734 of the Navy Yard. We couldn't get along better if we could be all in one local, as we are so friendly to each other.

Local No. 80 has recently been honored by having one of its delegates to the Norfolk Central Labor Union elected to the office of president of that body. Brother E. M. Moore, recording secretary of Local No. 80, was elected to the presidency of the Central Body in July of last year, to complete an unexpired term. At the annual election of officers in December, 1939, Brother Moore was unanimously reelected to that office for the 1940 term.

Brother Moore has been, and will continue, during his term of office, to promote a spirit of friendship and cooperation between all organized labor unions, and also to bring in to the Central Body all of the crafts which are not affiliated.

We are glad to have one of our delegates placed at the head of the Central Body, as it reflects the respect held for our organization.

M. P. MARTIN.

L. U. NO. B-86, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Editor:

In reading the letter of "Ted" Crevier, L. U. No. 275, Muskegon, Mich., in the January WORKER, it has occurred to us that there is a possible field for electrical workers and one which the I. O. might be able to secure for us.

We refer to the large-scale construction at the Panama Canal Zone.

We regret that we have to write with second-hand knowledge. (We wrote for particulars nearly two months ago and to date

have not heard from the zone headquarters in Washington.)

We understand that after writing in for information the applicant (after two or three months) receives an application blank to fill out. Then there is another long delay and if fortunate the applicant is notified to appear in New York, in the east, or San Francisco, in the west, for examination. We do not know whether that is a physical or electrical examination, but assume it is both.

Taking it all together we understand it is quite a complicated matter and we feel it could be simplified.

There are any number of capable men throughout our Brotherhood, men with from 10 to 30 years experience in all branches of our trade, who are anxious and willing to work on that project, and who need the work badly.

The business manager of every local could "line up" his men in a day's time and notify the I. O. of the number of men available.

Could not the I. O. send someone to the Panama Canal authorities and intercede for these men? No examination should be necessary either for electrical knowledge or physical, with the possible exception of heart or lungs to withstand the tropical climate, and we have all passed a rigorous test when we took our journeyman's examination. Four or five years work for hundreds of electrical workers should be worth fighting for.

Once more subversive elements crop up in our midst. We refer to the 17 members of the "Christian Front" organization placed under arrest recently in New York City.

It seems quite singular that Father Charles E. Coughlin should "defend" them as he did in a radio broadcast which issued from the shrine of the Little Flower at Royal Oak recently and excerpts of which were published in the Detroit News, Monday, January 22, 1940, page 3.

In the same paper, issue of January 24, 1940, page 4, a Rev. Walton E. Cole, of Toledo, Ohio, answered Father Coughlin. One statement in his broadcast seemed significant to us; he charged Coughlin with having advised the Christian Front "to meet force with force as a last resort." He quoted from an article which he said had appeared over Coughlin's signature in the June 30, 1938, issue of Coughlin's own magazine. He (Cole) quoted Coughlin as saying, "It is gratifying to learn that so many persons are interested in making arrangements for the establishment of platoons (of the Christian Front) against the day when they will be needed. The day is not far distant—perhaps a matter of two years."

Well, we have the "brown shirts," the communists, the "silver shirts," the "black

shirts" to watch. Now we have another "ism" to watch, the "Christian Front." The irony of the whole thing is that they would connect the Prince of Peace, He who preached the doctrine of love thy neighbor, with a military organization apparently ready to fight and kill to gain their ends.

We are glad to see that more and more the locals are getting imbued with the idea of the six-hour day 30-hour week. It has been our experience, though, in talking with members from different parts of the country, that our greatest obstacle in gaining the six-hour day is the electrical worker himself. Oh yes, he would like the six-hour day but he wants eight hours pay for it the very first day he works only six hours. Therefore a lot of Brothers are not talking about it because they must make a sacrifice to gain it, at least that is what we gather.

That kind of talk always brings to our mind the stories told us by the "old timers" who built our organization 30 or 40 years ago.

Of course we must make a sacrifice of some kind when we gain something and the six hour day is no exception. But a year or two of work under the prevailing wages for eight hours a day or 40 hours per week and you have your wages for six hours per day or 30 hours per week back to what you had to work 40 hours for, and in the interim you have placed one additional man for every third man you had working previously.

Last July (we believe it was) we advocated an "honor roll" for locals having the six-hour day 30-hour week, also including time of adoption and the listings also of locals with seven-hour days, or, as in the case of L. U. No. 86, the four-day week of thirty-two hours. Such an "honor roll" would help to make the electrical worker conscious of the goal to strive for. Each month the WORKER could list articles on ways and means of obtaining this end by various local unions.

We believe that anyone who reads the letters from the press secretaries of L. U. No. B-3 will know that they (Local No. B-3) stand ready at all times with helpful instructions and suggestions which may be obtained merely by getting in touch with Acting Recording Secretary Jere P. Sullivan. We can vouch for that as we personally talked with Brother Sullivan last spring.

We will leave the "details" to Brother McCadden (we presume) as to the testimonial dinner tendered to Brother William P. Fisher on Monday, January 15. "Bill" Fisher has been business manager of L. U. No. 41 for a good number of years.

Being a neighbor local we were very glad to have had an active part at that dinner. We all know "Bill" nearly as well as if he were our own business manager and we all take a personal interest in his future success in politics. "Bill" is chairman of the city council of Buffalo, N. Y. Maybe some day we will call him Your Honor, Mayor Fisher.

Fourteen representatives from L. U. No. B-3 were in attendance, including Business Manager Harry Van Arsdale, President Bert Kirkman and Assistant Business Manager Hugh Morgan.

Our international secretary, Gus Bugniet, and International Vice Presidents Ed. Kloter and Art Bennett attended, as did members from L. U. No. 38, L. U. No. 5, L. U. No. 106, L. U. No. 237 and others including 28 officers and members of L. U. No. 86.

CARLETON E. MEADE.

L. U. NO. 103, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

While preparing to retire on Thursday, January 11, Harrie ("Goody") Goodwin was suddenly stricken and passed on. Harrie was a charter member of Local No. 96, Worcester,

A MEMORIAL TO HARRIE S. GOODWIN

Let Us Offer Up a Prayer

God opened heaven's portals
To receive the soul of him
Who taught other mortals
The folly of worldly sin.

For while he was here
His hours he measured not,
The Will of God was clear,
That was what he ne'er forgot.

God sent him here below
With one thought in mind,
To labor, as we know,
For the welfare of mankind.

He labored night and day
His duties to fulfill,
In his meek and humble way
He did as God did will.

When his work was finished,
God called from on high,
For his soul to be relinquished,
Thus, his body had to die.

Let us offer up a prayer
In thanks to God above,
For a soul that was so rare,
It taught us about His love.

JOSEPH H. CONNORS,
Local No. 103, Boston.

Mass., and became widely known throughout the Brotherhood as cartoonist for the I. B. E. W. JOURNAL.

Local No. 103, where Goody has held membership these many years, knew him as wireman, school teacher, artist.

Born in Worcester, he started in the labor movement as a wireman, followed the trade in Boston and, later taught the science of electricity for over 20 years in the schools of Boston.

Family, etching and Local No. 103 were Goody's three loves. He took an active interest in the affairs of the union. While a member of the executive board and as press secretary, he ably assisted in making possible the work and wage agreements we enjoy today. His friends in the Brotherhood were legion, but I am inclined to think that President Frank L. Kelly, of Local No. 103, was his dearest friend.

We, who knew Goody best, never referred to him as wireman or school teacher, but as "Goody, the artist." Seeing beauty in cathedrals or scaffolding, in shops or palaces alike, he fearlessly etched and painted to please himself. Goody was never without his sketch book. The beauty of the river craft—the quaint waterside buildings—attracted him. He saw through the sordidness and decay, the underlying beauty of shape and form, light and shade. His versatility was amazing. His work in oils showed the same depth of understanding and appreciation. Goody's cautious hand did many things, but in each one he showed us the joy of living. Never morbid, never sordid, looking onward, upward, joyously believing in the better things. One of Goody's many memory gems was, "Don't part with your illusions. When they are gone you will still exist, but you have ceased to live."

I made a trip to St. Louis with Goody and others in 1929 to attend the funeral of International President Jim Noonan. While en route, we had much to talk about. Our conversation drifted to the classics. Harrie sug-

gested that Ruskin was one of his favorites. It is easy to understand why. The hero of Ruskin's first work, "Modern Painters," was the artist, Turner.

Following Goody's advice I read "The Seven Lamps of Architecture," a treatise on architecture by Ruskin. The seven lamps are those of Sacrifice, Truth, Power, Beauty, Life, Memory and Obedience. They are symbolic rules for the guidance of all of us. Harrie Goodwin lived his life in sweet harmony with the seven lamps.

"Words are as cymbals, as sounding brass," in their emptiness while attempting to express how deeply we sympathize with Brother Goodwin's widow, his two sons and daughter. However, there is some solace and satisfaction for them in the knowledge that the husband and father was a genuine friend of mankind and was loved and respected by all persons who really knew him.

He lived and was loved by his fellowmen. Leaving a glorious memory, he shall live always in our hearts, as Goody—artist—friend.

JOSEPH A. SLATTERY.

L. U. NO. 104, BOSTON, MASS.

Editor:

"So much the vital spirits sink
To see the vacant chair, and think
How good! How noble! and he is gone."

Once again Myer's Hall became the shrine of the local's dead. At our last meeting, once more were seen officers and members standing in reverent silence in token of a loving remembrance of those of our number who lately went out into the Great Beyond. Faithful and honored member, abiding friend, devoted husband and loving father, Brother Rooney and again Brother Norton took their way into that land "where the sun always shines and there are joys forevermore." But yesterday the Brothers were with us and today we lay our tribute of love upon their tombs. Despite the physician's skill and the tender devotion of those most near and dear to them, almost without warning, they passed from strength to weakness, and from full pulsating life to death and decay. What better consolation can be offered to the sorrowing ones left behind than the hope borne out by the words of Him who said, "In my Father's house there are many mansions; I go to prepare a place for you."

Local No. 104 wishes at this time to extend its deepest sympathy to a sister organization which is passing through a period of mourning over the death of one of her illustrious members. Death consults none of us when it seeks out those whom it shall call upon, and we can only bow our heads in submission when the call comes to one near and dear to us. The death of Brother Goody of Local No. 103, is felt by Local No. 104 not only because he was a member of an organization so near to us, but also because he was the common property of the Brotherhood through his excellent work in the JOURNAL. Was it not the common practice of all of us that, before we got our slippers on and our feet on the fender and settled back to enjoy our favorite magazine, the JOURNAL, we had to glance through it and see what it had brought, especially Brother Goody's contribution. But he is gone. Local No. 104 hopes that Local No. 103 will raise up another Brother to pick up and carry on the work so successfully maintained by Brother Goody, that the JOURNAL may not lose that excellent feature of his so necessary to its success.

And now Local No. 104 has some orchids to pass out. How many organizations are controlled and run by their officers with feeble or no assistance given by the rank and file of the members? And how many organiza-

tions are weak and ineffective for that very reason? Not so Local No. 104. In these times when organized labor must be on its toes to take advantage of the opportunities offered to it and to hold in check those forces that would work it woe, Local No. 104 has a host of members who never fail to attend the meetings and take an active and intelligent part in the running of the local. Of course a set-up like this is quite disconcerting to the officers at times, but in general, it is excellent for the local and good for the movement as a whole. And so faithful, loyal, and true members, Local No. 104 says "an orchid to you."

HARRY.

L. U. NO. B-106, JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

Editor:

Work around here is not very plentiful, although most of the boys manage to get in some time each week. If any local or locals are in need of any extra wiremen remember this local has a few good wiremen who are willing to float. All our boys are back home and naturally some are loafing.

Brother Frank Wenger, one of our executive board members, has accepted a position with the government and he has transferred into Local No. 121. What is our loss is someone else's gain.

We finally have succeeded in getting our Master License and Journeymen License Bill through and tonight the board will be confirmed by the city council and after 30 days every wireman in this vicinity will have to show his license or pay a stiff fine. So all out of town men coming in here to do work will take notice and act accordingly.

We have been successful in organizing the Monarch Fuse Co. 100 per cent with a signed agreement, seniority rights, one week's vacation with pay, 2½¢ an hour increase, and another 2½¢ increase in May; 45¢ per hour minimum for women and 50¢ per hour minimum for men. Signed agreement for one year and the union label of the I. B. E. W. on every fuse they send out. So please ask for the union label on every fuse you use. Organizer John Daly assisted us.

On January 15, 1940, eight from this local went to Buffalo and attended, with about 500 members from other locals, a testimonial dinner for the retiring business manager of L. U. No. 41, Brother Bill Fisher. We all hate to see Bill go, but he was elected last fall as chairman of the common council in Buffalo. It was a swell affair, and nobody who attended will ever regret it. But Buffalo is sure to have a good union man in the council of the city of Buffalo. So it goes, here today and gone tomorrow. Wishing every member of the Brotherhood lots of work and a very prosperous year in 1940.

MAC.

L. U. NO. 107, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Editor:

We now have our electrical school for the journeymen in progress, and have been very fortunate in securing the services of several of the electrical engineers from the Consumers Power Company who have devoted much of their time to instructing the boys in hooking up transformers, line voltage regulators and motors, and also in the fundamental principles of all meters. We meet two nights a week at the Vocational School, each member paying a nominal fee of \$3 a year.

Our helpers' school is supposed to start January 27, so I presume that by the time this letter appears in the JOURNAL, the school will be pretty well under way. Our school board, consisting of Brothers Reynolds, Winn, Visser and Herman, have worked very hard to get this thing going, and they deserve a great deal of credit for it.

NOTICE

Local Union No. 194, of Shreveport, La., wishes to warn traveling members that there is no work for them in its jurisdiction at present and that reports being broadcast over local radio stations to the effect that there is a lack of competent mechanics in the building trades in this vicinity are untrue.

If you are contemplating coming here for the purpose of working, kindly contact Business Manager R. F. Thoman, P. O. Box 740, Shreveport, La.

T. M. KELLY, JR.,
Recording Secretary.

We were very fortunate this past year in this locality in having the amount of work that we had. Our local has prospered financially as well as having succeeded in renewing our contracts with the contractors again for the coming year.

The Clement Industrial Electric Co. has the power house job for the new water pipeline which runs from Lake Michigan to Grand Rapids, approximately 35 miles. It is a very nice job and it has the latest thing in remote control systems. When it is completed it will be one of the finest installations in the country.

We have several other minor jobs going on at the present time, but just about enough to keep our own boys busy. The fluorescent lighting division of the Grand Rapids Store Equipment Corporation has been a great help to Local No. 107, employing a number of our members.

The auditing committee will meet this week to audit the books. In the past, we have audited every six months, but are considering changing this period to three months, to make the job a little easier.

Some of our boys who have been out of town on these different jobs have come back with good reports of our different sister locals, and we thank these locals for their fine spirit of cooperation.

I was very sorry to hear that the I. B. E. W. lost out as sole bargaining agent for Consumers Power Company in this state, and it behooves us to be on the alert and see that the C. I. O. doesn't get a stronger foothold than it already has.

F. E. PETERSON.

L. U. NO. B-108, TAMPA, FLA.

Editor:

Time and tide wait for no man, nor does the press date of our JOURNAL. Time is hanging on my hands, as I am recovering from a head operation, and how can it be spent in a better manner than by writing my monthly article for our own illustrious JOURNAL?

Here in Tampa it feels as if some one left the door of nature's refrigerator open. It is unusually cold for Florida, but we have always our friend, the sun, which soon has us feeling warmer. There is one thing we can always look forward to here, and that is these cold snaps are usually over in a few days, then shirt sleeves are in order again.

We have been fortunate in being able to keep our members busy for the past few months, and it is our hope that it will continue to be that way for some time to come.

It is with great sorrow that we record the passing of our friend and Brother, Theodore Kraut. To his family we extend our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement. Brother Kraut was a loyal member of L. U. No. B-108, although during the last few years he had been working throughout the Middle West during the summer. He will be missed by us older members who knew and worked with him and enjoyed each other's friendship.

This should be a very busy year and also one that will require plenty of thinking before acting, this being election year. We will be beseeched to endorse this man and that one, non-partisan labor leagues will want our support. Study these so-called leagues, see who is the "big light" in the background trying to swing our vote. Remember, study the candidate's labor background, not his platform or what he is promising to do when elected. He will do just as he has done in the past.

This will conclude my writing for this month; until next time, "Boost Our Cause."
THEO. FIGENTZER.

L. U. NO. B-124, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Editor:

Herb Taylor is sick. Maybe that doesn't mean much to the Brotherhood at large. Of course you have always—it seems like always—seen his name in the local union directories: "Kansas City, L. U. No. B-124—H. N. Taylor, Fin. Sec." There are lots of "Fin. Secs." in the directory, but there is only one Herb Taylor. And his sickness is a matter of deep and solicitous concern to the members of this local. To go into the office and not see him at his desk gives the members the feeling that the local has suspended operations for the time being. Of course, it hasn't, really; the business of the organization is going along as usual, with Roy Smiley acting as Herb's competent substitute. But the old wheel horse is pastured for the moment, and the membership misses him. You're bound to miss a secretary whose interest in, and long service to a local, enables him to remember the card numbers of all the members, most of whom can't remember their own card numbers without referring to their receipts.

While we are publicizing our appreciation and our hopes for an early recovery of Brother Taylor, permit us to express our appreciation of wheel horses everywhere. There is a group of them in every local. They always attend the meetings; they are always appointed on committees; they shoulder all the burdens. They are the glands of a labor body. You take them as a matter of course until one of them ceases to function. Then the bones and muscles, which is to say the rank and file, realize their importance. Without these human glands the locals—indeed, the Brotherhood itself—would cease to exist as organized entities.

Pickings here being at their seasonal low, some of the Brothers have scattered to various points on the map to fill out the well-known wrinkles. Bernie Jackson, Oscar Sims, Jimmie Rowe and Jimmie Thompson are somewhere on the Illinois front. Jimmie Hays and Bob Jones are in Abilene, Kans. Bob, you know, is one of our talented hobbyists. His whimsical verse often appears on the "On Every Job" page, over the initials "B. J." His chief diversion, however, is song-writing. You'll all be whistling his "Fresh Paint," or one of his other compositions, one of these days.

Our diatribe against "Mobilization Day" and "War" brought a response in the form of a couple of pamphlets on war, published by the National Labor Party. While we can't wholly subscribe to some of the conclusions therein, the sentiments are entirely reasonable. Recent events have proven the socialist doctrine—that only capitalism is responsible for wars—is untenable under test. The fantastic claim of Russia that it was menaced by little Finland, draws the world's derision. Stalin has given socialism a permanent black eye.

In this country certain laws which would have been considered socialistic a few years ago are now on the statute books. The heartening trend is toward blending the most

workable socialist doctrines with democratic ideals.

Equally fantastic with the claim of Russia regarding Finland, is the claim in certain capitalist quarters that we are menaced by European communism. Personally, we don't know a single communist. Nor do we know anyone who does know a communist. Surely, if the labor structure is rotten with communist termites, we should know one of them.

The only internal menace we have is unemployment and the uneven distribution of national income. This can be worked out. This must be worked out.

Anyway, we thank some Brother, of somewhere, for the literature.

MARSHALL LEAVITT.

L. U. NO. B-163, WILKES-BARRE, PA. Editor:

You cannot diminish the earth. Nothing stands still, you are either coming, or going; even time and the tide won't wait. You can rust out, or go out by stagnation. To live creditably, except a child of fortune, you must work and serve others. There is no exception to the laws of nature.

We should justly arbitrate our labor disputes, and worldly affairs and triumph without victims. As you are aware labor is worthy of its higher, adequate compensation and job security, plus, disability and age annuity, or adequate monthly stipulation; and as well, we know that successful business must yield a substantial profit, coupled with a sufficient surplus capital reserve. But, one side or the other should not take all, or be allowed to do so by pressure groups, or force of unfair action.

Moreso, when two, or more elements are allied in common accord there must be a motive and a reasonable assumption that one or more must support the others, or both, or all share proportionately, respectively, or hampering repercussions will set in destructively. Nature has cycles of give and take, compromisingly; and the law of average is always a factor and must be reckoned with. Watch out and think.

LOCALLY

Work and business in general and particularly in the building industry in this locality have slowed up considerably of late and there is no indication of any big new building in sight at this time. Although the anthracite coal industry of our mines is working steady and it appears profitably, nevertheless, nothing at present seems to accrue from it towards our craft, or business electrically. As a result of it many of our Brothers are idle and would gladly respond for work in the jurisdiction of other locals, until things improve here.

Brother Jean Burke was appointed local business representative on January 26, last. He has been serving in that capacity at intervals this last year or so very successfully and is well posted on labor affairs and matters pertaining to the local. Brother Burke is young, studious, capable and loaded with energy and I predict a great future for him.

Local No. B-3, of New York city, certainly deserves great credit for their members persistent efforts boosting the six-hour day and 30-hour workweek movement.

Yours for local welfare and progress for the Brotherhood. ANTHONY LOVE LYNCH.

L. U. NO. 193, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Editor:

How time flies! I see by the calendar it is time to pen a few lines to "ye Editor" again. Last meeting of Local No. 193, five men were welcomed into the Brotherhood. Three groundmen and two meter readers.

Brother William C. Murphey tells me work for the wiremen is still hard to find and the work of the linemen is practically at a standstill because of the extreme cold weather.

A fact which Local No. 193 is proud to mention is the part the local plays, as a member of the Springfield Federation of Labor, in helping sponsor a labor leadership school which is conducted by Rev. John S. Brockmeier. The classes are held in the Labor Temple and instructions are given in the philosophy of work, the correct ethics of labor, the history of organized labor, sociology, economics, speech-writing, and public speaking. All workers are privileged to attend and there is no charge for the instruction. The object of the school is to train American workers for union leadership.

HARRY W. CASTLES.

L. U. NO. 200, ANACONDA, MONT.

Editor:

The tail end of the first month of 1940 finds all the Brothers here in good health and working, which is the proper way to begin any new year. How about it, Brothers, here, there and everywhere?

And King Winter is with us also. Makes one wonder what became of the summer wages; sure would be lovely to toast the shins when the bottom drops out of the thermometer, but 27 below isn't half as much as 55, so there is some consolation in that thought.

A request, please, to Local No. 213, Vancouver, B. C.; Local No. 517, Astoria, and Local No. B-48 and Local No. B-125, Portland: We have a sick Brother from this local who is recuperating in the city of Vancouver, Wash., and perhaps you Brothers would like to see and visit with one who is not so fortunate as some of you. His name is Eddie Swanson, 3403 T Street. Brother Bob Clayton has visited him and he was certainly grateful for this Brother's act of kindness, as he wrote this local to that effect. So if any of you worthy Brothers are ever in his locality, please drop in and pay your respects.

We also have a sick Brother in Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C., and if you Brothers there will look in on him it will be appreciated.

A Brother who has been in and out of this local, a hater of women, a "lone wolf," has finally succumbed to the wiles of a pair of "dark eyes" in 1940. I'll bet she had an awful struggle convincing him she could help spend his dough as well as help keep some of the filthy lucre. It is kind of difficult to believe Louis "Luke the Duke" Meaker is no longer the "Lone Wolf of Montana," but a tame little old benedict, now in the toils of matrimony. Now, to be popular, Luke, you must proceed to show Papa Dionne that he was only foolin'.

Also see by the papers Herbie Hoover has his finger in the pie again. He can always be found doing something for a foreign nation, but I wonder if the men are still "out" in his mines in California? It sure is fierce how the American people will tolerate a specimen of his calibre after the mess he made of this country during his reign. I feel like a lot of people—the Finns need help and should have it, but no dimes of mine will ever filter through Herbie's hands.

Be good, Brothers.

JOE MEEK.

L. U. NO. 205, DETROIT, MICH.

Editor:

Local Union No. 205, comprised of railroad electricians of Detroit district, sends in its usual report. Working conditions here are fine, with every furloughed electrician on the job.

The union bowling team, in the railroad league, although in its first year, has made a fine showing under the captaincy of Brother Barney Wock. We have a few nobills at this point, and while we work on them unceasingly, perhaps you JOURNAL Brothers have some new ideas on how to convert them for their own good.

Since local union correspondence in the monthly JOURNAL is so overwhelmingly building trades, would the Editor accept the suggestion to print railroad local correspondence under a heading like "Railroad Locals"? This would certainly endear him to railroad Brothers.

Vacation with pay to many railroads would seem like Utopia, yet in contracts now drawn up with labor unions, it is a common clause. Why? Because the employees want it and are not afraid to ask for it. Unless railroad workers begin talking a week's vacation with pay, in shop, at roundhouse, in car shop, in maintenance department, it will never be realized. Wishful thinking is definitely nonproductive, even in a democracy.

In a few months every politician in the country will be taking to the soap boxes to swing the next election. Labor people will do well to take an active interest in the next election.

A Congress and President who are not pro-labor can change or amend many of the recent laws which gave labor pensions, unemployment compensation, collective bargaining. Labor people must not lose sight of the fact that they made their greatest strides in union strength during the last six years.

All I. B. E. W. Brothers should take special pride in knowing their membership is now over 200,000 members.

RICHARD FRIEL.

L. U. NO. 213, VANCOUVER, B. C.

Editor:

As the festive season is only a few days past and many resolutions for the new year have been made, it is hoped that the coming year will bring all the good things in life that have been so heartily wished upon us by friends and acquaintances during the past two weeks. Let it be our great resolution to maintain this same friendship, create loyalty to the Brotherhood and foster a high standard of morale at our meetings and show our appreciation for the good things in life that organized labor has been able to accomplish for us in the past, and look forward with optimism for all organized labor for the coming year. Though we see not ahead, yet we feel that owing to the rising cost of living, including taxes, rents, groceries, all wearing apparel and seeing our dollar shrinking from par with that of the United States dollar and this shrinkage being passed on to the consumer on so many of our necessities of life, our pathway may not be so rosy unless our employers see fit to increase our pay checks accordingly.

We do not wish to start the new year predicting labor troubles or hanging crepe, yet we cannot hide our heads in the sand. We have to face the facts that unless some readjustments are made to meet the rapidly increasing cost of living, the unity and solidity of our Brotherhood, as well as all other trades, may yet be tested.

Now that the activity which has been looked forward to in the metal trades mentioned in our last letter to the JOURNAL is beginning to form into a reality, according to press reports, we hope to see all our members as well as all other organized trades fully employed. But do not let this statement be construed that this activity

will be of such a gigantic nature that we are expecting a serious shortage of men. I would advise any Brother wishing to come this way in search of work to first get in touch with our business manager, Brother J. N. Ross, Labor Hall, and avoid any sad disappointments.

The building trades of our fair city should have great optimism for better working conditions for 1940. And let us all hope to see all our trade unions working for a closer cooperation with building contractors, as well as all corporate management, and do our part in trying to eliminate misunderstandings or jurisdictional disputes at all times.

We rightfully pride ourselves on mechanics equal to any city on the American continent in efficiency, and to maintain this pride all local unions should at all times maintain an active training program for our young members, improving journeymen to the highest efficiency in their respective trades. The union card should be considered first in efficiency by all employers of labor, and to this end we should do our part in bringing about this impression on their minds, eliminating to a great extent that competition of that man or group of men who sit back and let organized labor fight their battles at no cost of dues or efforts on their part, yet knowing they will receive full benefits.

We, as organized workers, should welcome improved machinery and methods of construction and show our willingness to cooperate in any way possible that will eliminate any factor that might tend to raise construction cost. With all these efforts on our part thoroughly impounded in the minds of employers of labor, it will not be so difficult for the man affiliated with the trade union movement to secure income sufficient that will enable him in his turn to own his own home comparable to the standard of living that we so often see in our dreams, and will have more time of our own to enjoy such a prosperity.

F. LOONEY.

L. U. NO. 245, TOLEDO, OHIO

Editor:

The situation in Finland has proven to us beyond a reasonable doubt that unity and cooperation will show results. Those Finns, like the American worker, have had their liberty questioned and their rights as a peace-loving people and their homes invaded, and by united efforts have succeeded in driving the enemy back, at least for the present. The same powers that invaded the homes of those innocent people have designs upon you and your homes, your jobs, your liberties, and labor must unite to keep the ever-destructive communist element from invading our jobs and our unions.

There is only one ism that will put all other isms to flight, and that is Americanism. Darn easy to acquire, and easy to keep, if one wishes a lasting peace. Other nations are scheming at this time to drag our American youth into this bloody conflict now costing thousands of lives and untold hardships in blood-soaked Europe.

England would like again to borrow our Army and Navy and gold to win this war. And the gold, like the lives of our youths sacrificed, can never be replaced. Let England rule the waves, but not waive the rules.

The German workers, under a mad dictator, are not only being taxed their right of collective bargaining, but also their blood. And the worker loses, no matter what the results. For in 20 years another power-crazed orator will think that he can dictate to the world. And the only respect that

will ever be shown the American worker is the respect demanded through strength. Any slackening of the steering hand will ditch the vehicle, so let us get a good grip on the wheel.

Did you attend your last meeting? Will you be at the next one? Are you true to your cause or a traitor in the ranks? Your attendance is a non-destructive bombshell, fired at the invader. A very important matter concerning a third term should be an interesting topic at any union, and steps should be made to draft the friend of labor for that next term. This is no time to change horses. Should labor fail in this endeavor, then a vacancy should be created as head of the American Federation of Labor, with a very attractive offer to our friend, Franklin D. Roosevelt. As the leader of that great organization he could command the respect demanded by such an important body, and perhaps reunite labor on a solid front.

I hoped to tell you electrical workers about a new high pressure boiler recently installed at the Acme plant, but after asking questions of several men, it is still a secret. I did learn, however, that it is of the very latest type and maintains a pressure of 800 pounds of steam, and after running a special type of turbine, the exhaust runs a second turbine of smaller kilowatt output. The principle must be similar to a mercury boiler installed at Springfield, Ohio, at a power plant of the Ohio Power Co.

Carl McMullin is back on the job, after several weeks' confinement at both hospital and home. The old war horse is looking quite fit again; and, Carl, I do mean welcome back.

I have not seen Fred Holtz for some time, but from reports he is getting along fine. Must get over there to see you, Fred.

The reports of newly-weds include Robert Barber, and their new address is the honeymoon cottage at 3114 Muirfield Road. Please change this address from R. R. No. 3, Box 198, Swanton, Ohio.

A hobby show is soon to be given in the service building. Hobbies of all kinds will be on display. Will have more details next month.

A certain well known grape juice has been tried out by Ellsworth Wingard, and after reducing two kegs to practically nothing, the boy's waist line has expanded one-third. He, like Tony Steffis, is among Maumee's biggest citizens.

EDWARD E. DUKESHIRE.

L. U. NO. 252, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

Editor:

I take this opportunity to thank our president, Brother Eddie Hiner, for appointing me scribe for Local No. 252.

The last meeting night, January 24, 1940, was the date I was appointed, so inasmuch as I haven't much time for the next JOURNAL I would like to say that work was very good for the Brothers here in Local No. 252 for the past year, 1939, and wish Brothers in all other locals could have been as fortunate.

I would like to say hello to all the Brothers who have been working in this jurisdiction. So, hello boys! And I hope your stay with us has been satisfactory and pleasant.

"Doc."

L. U. NO. 275, MUSKEGON, MICH.

Editor:

Well, I sure stuck my neck out last month by not thanking Bruce Brown, of Kalamazoo, and Bert Knight, of Flint, for putting some of our men to work, but I am apologizing now. Better late than never. Things here are on the down grade and I hope that it picks

up soon, as I have to hunt and dig to keep every one satisfied. I have received letters from our sister locals concerning the job at Panama. The address is Chief of Office, Panama Canal, Washington, D. C.

The annual party for the Wirejerkers and their wives is to be held February 9. George Bonjenoor, Ole Larson and Robert Ross are on the committee.

I am enclosing the decree this time and hope that you girls can find time to get G. M. B. to find a place for it. There has not been much to write about this month and so everyone can rejoice, as they won't have to read my scribbling.

(Sorry, space limitations preclude reprinting the decree, but following is an abstract):

THE CIRCUIT COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF MUSKEGON, MICH., IN CHANCERY

Nick Kuris vs. A. F. of L., C. I. O., et al.

It is hereby ordered, adjudged and decreed that the defendants (except certain ones who are dismissed) and each of their agents, officers, representatives, employees and attorneys be, and they are hereby from and after the filing of this decree:

(1) Permanently enjoined and restrained from engaging in any form of picketing, congregating or other activities or the repetition of any form of picketing, congregating or other activities in front of the Ritz Theatre and/or Ritz Bowling Alleys, the plaintiff's places of business, which will interfere with plaintiff's patrons and employees in attending, procuring admissions, entering or leaving said places or either of them, which will physically interfere with the peaceful conduct of plaintiff's business, provided that nothing herein shall prohibit the defendants from otherwise picketing said premises of the plaintiff or from announcing to the public the truth concerning any bona fide labor dispute that may exist between plaintiff and/or defendants or either of them.

(2) Permanently enjoined from in any manner boycotting the plaintiff's said business. (Definition of boycotting by the Michigan Supreme Court: A boycott is a combination of persons to cause a loss to a third person by causing others against their will to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse, through threats that unless a compliance with their demands be made, the persons forming the combination will cause loss or injury to him; or an organization formed to exclude a person from business relations with others by persuasion, intimidation, and other acts which tend to violence, and thereby cause him, through fear of resulting injury, to submit to dictation in the management of his affairs.)

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that a bona fide labor dispute between the parties hereto existed at the time and prior to the filing of complaint.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the signs used by the defendants were not coercive or intimidating, and that plaintiff's businesses were not boycotted.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that the character and form of picketing by defendants, in forming double lines on the walks and ways and requiring the breaking of said lines and/or otherwise interfering with plaintiff's, his patrons', agents' and employees' direct entrance or approach to said buildings or any parts thereof to permit ingress and egress to and from said buildings, thereby inconveniencing and interfering with the plaintiff and his business, was illegal.

It is further ordered, adjudged and decreed that plaintiff be decreed to have nominal damages and remaining defendants are hereby assessed at 6 cents, with his costs to be taxed.

TED CREVIER.

L. U. NO. B-316, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Since last October, when our local was organized, we have been busy organizing and getting acquainted with the work. Since this is the experience all locals have to go through, there was no other news to write about.

We've been like kids, waiting for Christmas and hoping we would get something good. Now Christmas has come to some of the employees, for they know their new ratings and classifications with the Authority, and some of us, as yet, are still waiting, but we feel sure in the next few days we, too, will know how we rate.

Our last meeting was the best we have had so far. And why shouldn't it have been? We had to break the ice to get there. The weather was zero, and when we got there we found the ice broken, and some information we have been waiting for.

Brothers T. E. Miller and Clifford Hill, our representatives to the reclassification conference at Knoxville, read their reports of this meeting and in most cases it was instructive and satisfactory, for we were not expecting to get everything one could wish for. Also some suggestions were read, that our international representatives sent, that would be helpful to each member, and we hope to profit by these.

The reclassification of the men at the steam plant has just been completed, and in most cases has been very satisfactory. There are a couple of cases that are not satisfactory, and steps are being taken to try to correct these, but we are not sure of the decision in these cases. However, it is a situation which the local should use everything in its power to correct, and if the group will put its best in straightening these cases out it will give us more confidence in ourselves and prove to us that by organization there is strength.

I would like to convey my regrets to "Little Boy Blue" of Local B-429, for depriving him of informing the readers that Local No. B-316 had installed its charter. However, we meet in Local No. B-429's hall and some day we may bump into each other and then I can express my regrets to him personally.

Due to valuable services rendered by two stewards that were appointed temporarily, it was thought advisable to elect stewards permanently, and this was done at our last meeting, since we do not have a business agent, and we believe this is a definite step taken to keep our organization in good running condition.

J. M. HUNT, JR.

L. U. NO. 333, PORTLAND, MAINE

Editor:

Well, here goes for the Pine Tree State. We started the new year off right with the initiation of three new members at last meeting. Brother Paul Webb has been promoted from lineman, Portland division, to foreman, Berwick division, and all the boys wish him every success. President Philip Place was named to represent the local on the convention committee of the Central Labor Union. The convention of the State Federation convenes on June 11 at Portland, Maine.

Many members will attend the Social Security celebration, June 27, when three members of the street carmen's local will be honored as the first union men to receive benefits under the old age assistance benefits of the Act. The C. L. U. is sponsoring the dinner and International Representative Eddie Fessenden is expected to attend. The March of Dimes campaign was warmly received and Treasurer Dimmer will forward check shortly. Donation to the Finnish Relief Fund was unanimously voted.

Brother and Mrs. Eugene Gagnon celebrated their twenty-third wedding anniversary on the twenty-third of January.

The committee on revision of by-laws submitted a partial report. Serving on committee are Brothers Nason Blumenthal and Secretary Boudway. Henry Provost has returned from another absence with illness and we all join in wishing him a complete recovery. The annual election of the C. L. U. returned the writer as president. At the Plum Street station the writer saw a very prettily painted bassinet. This is being supervised by Mrs. Dick LeGrow and the best of wishes are being extended by many friends.

The report of the committee on the testimonial dinner for Brother Kilmartin showed that a good time was missed by those not attending. Checking up on reports on New Years' parties I found that a number of the boys were in the doghouse for one reason or another but I am reliably informed that clearance papers have been issued and the boys are in circulation again. Eddie Seymour reports a tooth has arrived for the little Seymour. The eagle eye of Brother Simpson discovered a broken spring on one of the trucks he was filling with gasoline and being safety minded and wishing to prevent a possible accident reported it to Brother Conary, the garage foreman, who had it promptly repaired. Safety first. We wonder if Brother Victor Erickson will have a winter carnival on his recently purchased farm? The boys will be glad to accept an invitation. Our treasurer, Brother John Dimmer, was the victim of an accident that caused much merriment for those privileged to witness it and caused his face to get red, red, and redder. Here's the scoop. Brother Dimmer went shopping and was all loaded up with bundles (not loaded up with liquid refreshments) and he boarded a bus to go home and here's what happened: A bag full of oranges broke and they went all over the floor. In stooping to retrieve them another bag full of grapefruit broke and they joined the oranges, and would you believe it the passengers on the bus instead of helping our good Brother, laughed and laughed and with every laugh John's face got redder and redder.

In desperation John picked up the fruit and threw it in the pail that is carried in slippery weather for sand, but the years of being the watchdog of the treasury taught him he should not throw away the fruit so he continued to the end of the line and after all passengers had got off he picked it all up. But that did not end his troubles. As he was climbing up the stairs to his home another bag containing several loaves of bread broke and out fell the bread. So if you read in the near future that John Dimmer has gone on record as seeking a congressional investigation of paper bags and demanding bigger and stronger paper bags you will of course know what prompted it and being good Brothers of the I. B. E. W. please do not assist him with advice as he has had plenty of that. (Believe it or not he is not a drinking man.)

HORACE E. HOWE.

L. U. NO. 348, CALGARY, ALTA.

Editor:

To open the charter—or not to open the charter—that is the question!

In a mixed local it is often difficult to adjust the ideals of the various branches of the craft to a hard and fast rule. If the linemen and allied branches have maintained conditions that are virtually closed shop because of their close association with a municipal utility, then this lucky condition—which they have inherited—should not prevent another group from trying to build up a similar condition, so as to increase their bargaining power with a different utility. If the end

achieved will justify the means—then open the charter.

Some of the members look upon the organization as a kind of Masonic Lodge and would restrict the membership to those who understand the value of organization and are willing to pay for it. But all workers are not organization-conscious and to increase the value of the organization for gaining better working conditions, these non-union workers must be got into the local. It is not so much granting these non-union workers a privilege as getting their support to gain further privileges for yourself.

Then the inside wiremen want an agreement. It may sound easy—but when you have about eight inside wiremen out of a membership of around 140, and about 10 contractors to deal with, well, you can have complications. Inside wiremen in large cities, by high initiation fees and high dues, can choose their membership and contract for closed shop agreements with selected contractors. The resulting agreements read like fairy tales to us in the sticks and our endeavors to emulate lead to disaster. True enough, in building booms, we can approach this ideal, but the boom and our bubble burst together. Then our members, faced with the stern reality of making a living and keeping hungry mouths filled, work for anybody, dig up jobs for themselves, become carpet baggers, and the first thing we know there is no agreement. Then the wires buzz, organizers fly in, look over the situation, decide it is hopeless, don their parachutes and hop off again.

But the situation is not hopeless. Here in Alberta we have an Industrial Standards Act that sets up standards of working conditions for different classes of industry. The bakers, auto mechanics, barbers, etc., have taken advantage of this Act, and have bettered their conditions measurably. In most cases they had no organization to take the initiative and their conditions were deplorable. We have an organization that can take the initiative and this local has kept up a standard of conditions that is a basis for negotiation.

An agreement under this Act is applicable to all those engaged in that branch of the trade—union or non-union—and can be enforced by law through the police department.

It is not always possible or desirable to have every man who works at inside wiring in the local. Some are only part time employees and they would be hard to keep track of and collect dues from. But it is certainly an advantage to have all the steady employees organized if only to maintain a nucleus for keeping control of the situation. There have been as many as 60 or more inside wiremen in the I. B. E. W. in Calgary and it can happen again.

This letter is in answer to the Brothers who complain that I do not write enough local news.

H. C. DAW.

L. U. NO. 349, MIAMI, FLA.

Editor:

Now that the rush and bustle of a busy work season is just about over and everything is in shape for the entertainment and pleasure of our visiting tourists, I find time to jot down a few words and comments.

It seems that the state of California has always had a great reputation for "unusual weather" and Florida, not to be outdone, now has on its hands a bit of "unusual weather." For the past few days the thermometer has been hovering too close to the frost line to suit us. The continued cold has just about ruined all the tender winter crops in the state except those around Miami. Tonight we have been promised freezing weather. I hope it doesn't ruin the strawberry plants I have been coddling all summer and fall. Too bad

we don't have the usual warm weather to comfort our own Brother Dan Tracy and all the delegates to the A. F. of L. executive council who are here for the annual meeting.

Once again our forceful and energetic entertainment committee has resolved itself into action and is now seeking a fitting and proper place to hold another of their desirable get-togethers for the local Brothers and their families. Good luck, Brothers Chris Fagan and Leo Pfeiffer.

Brother Leo DesJardine has started the ball rolling toward a solidified political front among our members, their families and friends. Every one should know and realize that if labor could only agree on whom to vote for, then that man couldn't lose. We could reap untold benefits politically if only the members could be made to realize this. So get behind Brother Leo, boys. If you have some suggestions or ideas along that line, let us hear from you at the meetings.

Page Walter Winchell! Brother Gilbert, our genial scribe from L. U. No. 728, literally speaking, must have "hot dogs." Heard he got his feet into something or other recently and got them burnt. Hope you have thrown away the crutches by now, friend Gilbert.

Congratulations to Bachie, L. U. No. 211's scribe, for getting that inspector's job. Our loss, but his gain. Good luck to you, Bachie. Regards to George Sinn and all the boys. Regards to all the boys from L. U. No. B-3 who dropped in to see us while down here.

BENJAMIN MARKS.

L. U. NO. B-355, BURLINGTON, N. C. Editor:

Congratulations, B-1073, for so many new members. That is really something to be proud of.

Everybody at Local Union No. B-355 enjoyed a nice Christmas. Just one big, happy family, but the rabbits had rather a hard time, according to Brother East, and Brother East lost his belt by having a gun-shy dog tied to him; so, fellows, if you ever go a-hunting, don't tie a gun-shy dog to your belt.

Local Union No. B-355's agreement is ready for the general office signature. If everything goes through, there will be a big celebration and some more local unions in old North Carolina.

Congratulations, B-1048, for your 10 per wage increase. Hope that you can lift 'em that much more in your next agreement.

Come on, fellows, let's fight for the I. B. E. W.!

J. E. MORRISON, JR.

L. U. NO. 363, ROCKLAND COUNTY AND VICINITY, N. Y. Editor:

Another writer of anti-labor propaganda has come forward in the person of Westbrook Pegler, another paid hireling of labor-hating syndicates like the Scripps-Howard. I don't know if Pegler writes all this stuff himself, but he sure reminds one of George Sokolsky, who is paid for dishing out the same kind of labor-hate by the National Manufacturers' Association to the tune of \$30,000 last year. There seems to be a move afoot to discredit labor in the eyes of the American public and the two very capable writers are hired by our enemies to act as press agents. When I say capable, I really mean it. I used to follow Pegler when he was a sports writer and still think that he was a somewhat better writer of football and baseball material. However, an offer of \$65,000 per year is not to be sneezed at, so my pal Westbrook comes out as a somewhat befuddled champion of the downtrodden American Manufacturers' Association penners and the like. Elliott Roosevelt was on the air for a short time shouting the

NOTICE

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Charles H. McCarthy, card No. 589021, please notify L. U. No. 324 at Box No. 1255, Longview, Texas. Brother McCarthy is a member in good standing in this local union, and we would like to know where he is.

RAY EDWARDS,
Financial Secretary.

same kind of stuff as Pegler, but due to an accident and the folding up of his radio network, has not fouled the air waves in this territory for some time.

There are about 6,000,000 readers of the Scripps-Howard papers; Pegler's column is syndicated by 110 newspapers, certainly there must be a considerable number of readers among the trade memberships. I believe that every union man who reads one of these publications should voice his protest to the Scripps-Howard and if Westbrook does not refrain from discussing the labor movement, of which he knows very little if anything, refuse to buy any Scripps-Howard publications.

The last few months of 1939 were hard for us to take and from all that has been forthcoming so far in 1940, this year may top them all. First, we lose the prevailing scale on the WPA, the pressure is put on by tory legislatures, and the PWA appropriation is practically wiped out. The housing program and slum clearance is curtailed, making it harder to find employment for union workmen. Then the Attorney General's boy Friday, in the person of Thurman Arnold, sets out to be a thorn in the side of organized labor. All this time the National Labor Relations Board were in most cases doing their share to make the going a little tougher for the A. F. of L. unions. It is evident, as I have said right along, that there is a combined move to break down labor unions, the most powerful being sought out first, as is the case with the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, the Longshoremen, and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. This strikes home to us in the fact that our locals have been indicted in some of our larger cities. San Francisco, Oakland, New York are instances where the I. B. E. W. locals or their employing contractors were accused of some kind of unfair practices, just something to keep the ball rolling and keep making trouble. The National Manufacturers' Association, with their attorney, Walter Gordon Merritt, is behind legal suits against several of our locals in and about New York City. This above mentioned group is using for their front one Ike Penner, who is paid to make all the trouble he possibly can both in and out of the courts. This Penner, who has been declared unfair by our organization, attempts to bid in jobs where he can be a thorn in the side of our membership. I don't believe he ever expects to make a profit when he comes off the job and in some cases he does not even come off. But the additional expense that the job runs is taken care of by the National Manufacturers' Association. Incidentally, Mr. Penner is represented also by our old friend, Walter Gordon Merritt. Just the old vicious circle, with us in the middle.

I see where several correspondents are again plugging the 30-hour week. Now with the spring coming on and many of our locals negotiating new agreements, the time is ripe for discussion of the ways and means of shortening the hours of labor for the coming year. Perhaps it may not be possible to secure the six-hour day in one jump, but at least a seven-hour day would be a

step in the right direction. Local 363, when its present agreement expires this coming June, will do everything possible to secure the 30-hour week for its membership. If any of the contractors read this they can consider themselves forewarned, as it is no secret.

Several months ago I mentioned that the breach between the A. F. of L. and the C. I. O. was one of the causes for the kicking around that we are receiving at the hands of many departments of government and others, suggesting at the time that all our local unions should rise up and demand that peace and harmony be restored to the ranks of labor. I also suggested that communications be sent to the A. F. of L., our international offices, and to President Roosevelt, demanding that some action be taken before this rift splits the ranks of labor any farther. I was gratified to see that Local No. B-3 has drafted a resolution to this effect at a recent date, also that the international president of the Teamsters and Chauffeurs, Daniel J. Tobin, in a recent editorial in this union's official journal calls out for the same thing. Why not take this matter up at your next meeting? Let's see if we cannot get together on this matter and salvage something out of the wreck of organized labor.

"One Labor Organization for America," and as John L. Lewis said the other day, "One flag, the American flag." I know that the rank and file in both the C. I. O. and the A. F. of L. are sincere in their efforts to provide better conditions for themselves, and how in God's name can they make better conditions than by getting together and asserting themselves, thereby showing our enemies that we are one for all and all for one? Mark my words, Brothers, unless something is accomplished toward this end in the next few months we are in for dark days ahead. Just watch what happens to labor legislation at this session of Congress.

As this is written, several of our utility locals have withdrawn from the I. B. E. W. and the A. F. of L. Just what is behind it all I have not been able to find out at this early date, but unless I miss my guess there is a nigger in the wood pile.

CHARLES H. PRINDLE, JR.

L. U. NO. 409, WINNIPEG, MAN. Editor:

We have passed another milestone and find ourselves in a war-torn world. Our earnest hope for 1940 is a peace that will last.

Local Union No. 409 has had a rather good year. Western Canada's wheat crop being the largest in some years, and an air-conditioning program are the causes. All members are working at the start of the new year and prospects look promising. It is our desire that 1940 will be a banner year for Local Union No. 409 and that everyone will work for a 100 per cent membership.

At our December meeting the following committees were selected for 1940: Fort Rouge grievance, E. Philpson, E. Cobb; Fort Rouge motive power department delegate to the cooperative, G. Watkins; Fort Rouge car department delegate to the cooperative, R. Gant; Fort Rouge sick committee, H. Pullin, R. Williams; Transcona grievance, E. Corder, R. Peacock; Transcona motive power department delegate to the cooperative, G. Benninger; Transcona car department delegate to the cooperative, R. Peacock; Transcona sick committee, H. Hasfield, W. H. Middlehurst.

Wishing all the Brotherhood a happy and prosperous New Year.

R. PEACOCK.

L. U. NO. B-429, NASHVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

Since our secretary, "Little Boy Blue" Stansell, has consistently fallen down on us in recent issues, the old union dog, J. Y. Hinson ("Pop"), will try to give you something for our next issue. Did you know that it is the union dog's duty to run out and bark at the wheels of every new red-wheeled wagon that drives in town? That keeps him busy barking from every corner. As you know, it is a sad day in a hound dog's life when he does not see anything at which to bark. So, Brothers, let's keep it all barked up.

So far, everything is running smooth in the Sunny South. The Mason-Dixon Line has almost been forgotten as far as we are concerned and the southern hospitality still exists. But these gentlemen from the North still insist that our mules are flop-eared and all wrong. But to them I say—we have mules raised in Tennessee that can kick the equator over the North Pole. They also say our cows are mule-headed and all wrong, but I say to them—we have a cow here in Tennessee that can eat all the grass from the Western Hemisphere and drink the Mediterranean Sea dry. They say our hogs are knot-rooters and razor-backs, but I say to them—we have a hog in Tennessee that can root the Panama Canal in one root. Some pig! But if these gentlemen will stay with us until this July, we are going to barbecue that pig and have all the accessories. Therefore showing these gentlemen some real southern hospitality.

Mr. Editor, our business manager, with the assistance of other loyal members, has been going around in fallow lowlands and uprooting the stumps of ignorance and selfishness and making fertile this soil of unionism. In some cases where the widows of our deceased Brothers see nothing but darkness with the service wires cut, we have restored a ray of hope and sunshine.

We are proud of our new charter here in Nashville, consisting of maintenance men and operators. We are most happy to notice their enthusiasm and hope they will keep this spirit until they have accomplished their goal.

For the benefit of the traveling Brothers, may I say—we have a number of reserve workers already here.

This letter is from old "Pop," for 15 years recording secretary of Local Union No. 429, is still listed in the Tramps' Guide (official directory).

Here is wishing the best of everything in this new year for all of our Brothers. Let's put our shoulder to the wheel and all shove together.

J. Y. ("Pop") HINSON.

Editor:

I should like to devote some space this month to the memory of Tom Hanson, who passed away one year ago February 25.

Tommie, as he was affectionately known to his very wide circle of friends, was initiated in Local No. 558, December 30, 1918, and came to us shortly after the Great War. He held almost every office in our local during the time he was with us. Tommie always had an understanding ear for all the Brothers, whether they were on top or very much in need of two bits for a feed.

We all knew Tommie as a man who would step down and let a Brother have his job even though he may have needed it himself. His unselfishness, understanding and clear thinking will long be a challenge to us who are left to carry on his work.

At the time of his passing, Tommie was engaged in business for himself, and enjoyed a well deserved following.

We lost a friend, a place to work and a counsellor who was willing to lend his all at any time, day or night.

May the standards for which you stood spur us on to greater accomplishments.

JAMES STANSELL.

L. U. NO. B-447, EL CENTRO, CALIF.

Editor:

Having come down to El Centro a few months ago to work for the Imperial Irrigation District, I found that what few Brothers we had in this locality were doing a mighty fine job of getting the rest of the boys lined up; and I take great pleasure in reporting that we are taking in new members 'most every month, and at present we have about 85 to 90 per cent of the electricians working for the district, in L. U. No. B-447.

Unfortunately, we have a utility charter, which, as I understand, prevents us from taking in any new members unless they are employed by the district. This prevents us from expanding somewhat; but, at a later date we hope to get this all straightened out.

Here's hoping I will have something more from L. U. No. B-447 in the near future.

AL. SHINTON.

L. U. NO. 512, GRAND FALLS, NEWFOUNDLAND

Editor:

Since last writing, Christmas has passed and the new year is well established. Local No. 512 again exemplified a spirit of unity in a most practical manner by making it possible for each individual member to obtain a turkey for Christmas at cost, which action was highly appreciated by those concerned, particularly in belligerent times. The union as a group ordered the Christmas supply at wholesale, applying a genuine cooperative effort with gratifying results. No casualty due to overindulgence has been evident, which speaks well for the morale of the boys.

Conditions must be regarded by everybody in a grave manner, due to our status as belligerents at the moment, but there is no reason to assume that this seriousness of viewpoint should be misconstrued to represent a despondency. It only requires that everybody endeavor to live and act in no other but the normal way, each and every one going about their avocation in a sane and sensible manner.

Through correspondence received during the recent past, we regret to state that Brother Thomas Hennessey, now retired, is confined to bed. We sincerely hope before spring breaks that Brother Tom will be on his feet again. We would like to insert here that during the Christmas excitement the boys did not forget those of our former associates who are at present incapacitated and spontaneously transmogrified themselves into Santa Claus with mutually gratifying results.

At the beginning of the new year the management called the executive board of No. 512 to the board room. The managing director addressed the gathering, which consisted of both executives, and very eloquently wished the local a happy and prosperous New Year, and then proceeded to outline in a very interesting and informative address the outlook for 1940. The president, J. C. Sullivan, made a fitting and adequate reply. It is with pleasure we note that the relations between the union and the company are most cordial, and despite the circumstances of a most unfortunate war, that with full cooperation and mutual

confidence we shall emerge from 1940 more prosperous than we entered upon it.

To date our winter up here has been an exaggerated spring, much to the chagrin and expenditure of elbow grease on the part of those who must keep a hydroelectric plant in operation. Old Man River strongly resents appearances off schedule of the weather man. We hope in our next to give a detailed account of a dance the boys are holding within the next 48 hours in the new Parish Hall.

RONALD GRIFFIN.

L. U. NO. 516, RED BANK, N. J.

Editor:

At the last meeting of Local Union No. 516, the writer got up and proposed that as No. 516 is known as the "baby" local of New Jersey, it would be proper to appoint someone to send in some articles to the WORKER to prove that the "baby" is still alive and kicking.

So our genial friend and Brother, Steve Griffin, temporary chairman (drat his hide), seized time by the forelock and appointed yours truly for the job.

Well, No. 516 is still going strong and promises to be a healthy child, so like all healthy kids it will be heard from, from time to time.

Work here is very slow at the present time, owing to cold weather and other causes beyond our control.

Our good Brother, Fred Iseli, our business agent, is working hard to get things started and deserves our hearty support. (See poem, "The B. A.," herewith.)

We wish to express our thanks to Local Union No. 35, of Hartford, Conn., and their business agent, Brother Scott, for taking some of our boys on the Pratt & Whitney job at West Hartford.

Hope to return the compliment some time, boys!

Some of our Brothers had a tough time getting home from Hartford, as they hit into that snowstorm coming in.

However, after a few tail spins and ground loops they finally made it in one piece.

We are indebted also to our International Office representative, Brother Cristiano, of Paterson, for setting us on the right path several times and hope to have more of his company at our meetings.

Hope to have more interesting letters hereafter when I get more dope on the boys' activities.

GEORGE R. DUNN.

Editor's note: Your poem was purloined for "On Every Job."

L. U. NO. 527, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Editor:

Here we are about on the second month of the new year and although things are not booming, most of the Brothers have been making bread. Although we have a few jobs to be done, due to the extreme cold, there has been no progress made. Commenting on the weather in this section, Galveston usually has a mild climate in the winter, but when a cold wave strikes here, business of all kinds comes to a standstill. This city being surrounded by water, is unusually damp and when a cold wave strikes, although the temperature rarely goes below freezing, it is extremely numbing to the body.

This winter has been severe, Galveston having had its first snow in eight years and its heaviest snowfall in 14 years, about one inch. It has also broken its own record of seven days' continuous freeze, a record of 45 years' standing. This may seem amusing to readers of other sections, but we take it seriously.

While other cities have secured and already finished allotments on slum clearance, Galveston has recently been allotted a million and a half dollars for this program. Once before this city was felt out on the same project, but the large real estate owners of slum rental property killed it. Since the allotment has again been offered us, these same people have been trying to do the same as before. I am proud to state, though, that this time organized labor of Galveston has entered into the fight for it and at this writing prospects look bright.

Sorry the picture did not arrive in time for last month's WORKER, but hope you can include it this month. V. L. SUCICH.

L. U. NO. 561, MONTREAL, QUE.

Editor:

We are now embarked on another year, one which promises to be of particular significance to the trade unionist and more particularly to those of us in Canada who are or will be called upon to do our part in some way toward the successful prosecution of the war.

Considerable discussion is already going on throughout Canada as to how the various divisions of labor can best contribute toward the war effort, and organized labor has already declared itself ready to cooperate with the government 100 per cent. In order to avoid any petty disturbances in their ranks which may arise and so tend to disrupt production and at the same time give a black eye to organized labor they have asked Ottawa to extend the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to cover all war time industries. This is a wonderful gesture and one which should not go unnoticed by the leaders of industry, for in view of this cooperative attitude of Canadian labor in general, it would be doubly unfortunate if any attempt were made by our industrialists under the guise of the necessities of war to eliminate or reduce this cooperative gesture by labor by an attempted change in wages, hours of labor, or in the general standard of living which have been gained only by years of hard labor and sacrifice by the workers.

This patriotic cooperative spirit of labor does not, however, mean that our thoughts stop there but that they go on to a time when this war will be over and we will again be faced with the problems that confronted our fathers after the armistice of November 11, 1918. It cannot be denied that had capital taken a more cooperative attitude toward labor, particularly in the Central European countries, in the year following the last war, the present war would never have started. Dictators do not find food to flourish among a contented population and had the Russian nobility seen fit to lift the Russian masses from their poverty, bolshevism would have been unheard of and likewise Hitler's and Mussolini's oratory would have gone for naught had it fallen on the ears of a comfortably employed population.

We have every confidence that we will ultimately bring Hitler to his knees and rid the German people of his entire clique, but those who profess the desire to end wars forever surely do not think that the end of Hitlerism will accomplish their wish. This will be only the start, for if a Germany of 1919 is allowed to result with its unemployment and poverty the population will only be the necessary food for another dictator with a different tale but the same ambitions as the previous one to take hold of, and inside of 20 years we will be in the same whirlpool again and all the sacrifices of this present war will have gone for naught just as did those of 1914-18.

Unemployment such as has prevailed throughout the world during the last decade



Galveston, Texas, building crafts push erection of the new labor temple. Labor council members and wiremen of L. U. No. 527 mingle as wiring goes merrily into place.

or more is the result of the present system of capitalism, and the outcome of this war will ultimately cause a change in the system, and whether it will be for better or worse depends entirely on just how much the leaders of industry are prepared to sacrifice, and it rests with organized labor to make itself clear just what we expect of capital when this war is over, and to take the opportunity of this period of increased employment to bolster our ranks and make every worker in Canada a disciple of our cause. Let us be ever ready to show our strength, for by doing this our opponents will be less likely to put us in the position where we will have to show our teeth.

We cannot close without commenting on a recent action of our Dominion government in putting into force emergency legislation to prevent the sale of one million bushels of Canadian wheat to Soviet Russia by some so-called patriotic Canadian grain brokers who would be ready to put guns into the hands of the enemy to shoot our own Canadian sons in order to make a few dollars for themselves. Congratulations to our government on their action and shame to those whose hideous actions have branded them as persons unfit to merit the name of a Canadian citizen.

R. W. WORRAKER.

L. U. NO. 617, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Editor:

In this day of political turmoil, radical proposals and communistic attempts to destroy our government, it is important for us to determine where we stand, not only as union men but as real Americans. We should be vitally interested in what we may call "The American Plan," and by the use of the words American Plan I do not mean the Un-American Plan that the anti-union people tried to put over at one time. The American Plan I mean has no connection or reference to the open shop or the closed shop or to any labor question. By it is meant the American theory and system of government and to our form of government as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, the Preamble to the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution itself. The rule of the majority as contemplated in a real democracy such as ours is absolutely opposed to class legislation, class government or class distinction. Our Constitution is the greatest work ever turned out by the brain and purpose of man.

For thousands of years the people of Europe have struggled against the tyrants of those days and of today. They have made some gains, but the gains made by them today are only small in comparison to the things that we take for granted as if we have always had them. These rights we have and think so little about include freedom of religious belief, freedom of speech, freedom of the press, the right of the people to assemble (try and hold a union meeting

in some places in Europe), the right to keep and bear arms (see if you could go hunting in some parts of Europe), and all of the other rights included in the first 10 amendments to our Constitution and which are part and parcel of it. These are called the Bill of Rights.

The United States Government was the first government to guarantee to its people in writing these rights. That guarantee exists solely by the Constitution, but there are those, not only the agents of foreign countries but some of our own people, who would destroy this liberty we have by destroying the Constitution.

The chief asset of the nation is its children and its public school system. Every boy and girl should be given an equal opportunity to obtain an education at the expense of the people. That education should be broad, the mind of the child should not be warped or twisted by communistic teachers as is the case in many of the higher branches of our schools, but he should receive such knowledge and information so that when he reaches maturity he will be able to determine for himself the course of action to pursue.

A study of the lives of such great Americans as Washington, Franklin, Jefferson and Lincoln will show that all of these men were tolerant and were primarily interested in the nation as a whole and in the welfare of all the people. Then consider the so-called strong men of Europe—Mussolini, Stalin and Hitler. What a vast difference in the character of these men who are solely interested in class domination, are intolerant and are not at all concerned with the welfare of the people, but only with the success of their own particular aims and ends!

The La Follette probe on the activities of the Associated Farmers, who, by the way, are not real farmers, proves that these people who are the heads of this organization are willing to destroy the Constitution of the United States and enslave the people to further their own ends. They belong with the big three of Europe and where the big three will finally end. P. C. MACKAY.

L. U. NO. 632, ATLANTA, GA.

Editor:

Hello, everybody! Back again. The new year here looks like it will go over with a bang for electricians in Atlanta, if the present ice storm that we are now covered with repeats the one of a few years back. We will be calling for help if it continues. Reading the news of different locals throughout the country in our magazine, we see a great problem before us, THE UNEMPLOYED. How many times have we read that word, and how many more times are we going to read it before some major action will be taken? Some union shops are making 31 days a month, others six days per week, some five-day week, some 30-hour week and so on, too many to mention. This, my friends, is all right as far as it goes, but they have not even made a scratch. Thank goodness, we have a few labor men who can scatter the fire, but oh, how weak compared to the heavy burden that rests upon their weary shoulders.

It seems to me back in the year 1933 when our great President took over the reins of this government, when no one knew which way to turn or suggest what to do, he saved the day by calling a holiday. Could not we call a holiday for the suffering of labor and the miseries of human beings be brought face to face with employers until some satisfactory solution is gained? It worked with the government.

It should work for labor. Shorter hours have proven satisfactory in every major industry. Now who is willing to take up the reins and face the facts of this laboring group? Are our high ranking officers with their nice fat salaries qualified, or are they just politicking along with small fish? Why not start something gigantic?

Gentlemen, the labor movement of today is moving at a snail's pace compared to all the machinery now set up to help labor. We are just playing with chicken feed. I mean by that, this: We have business agents running here and there in city, county, state, grabbing just anything that comes along. When we are the greatest organized labor nation of the world, we can demand of this country a six-hour day for everybody and everybody be put to work. Are you scared to ask for it, or do you like to read unemployed signs?

THE SENTINEL.

L. U. NO. 654, CHESTER, PA.

Editor:

In our first letter of 1940 we wish to thank Brother James R. Baker, of Local Union No. B-3, New York City, for remembering our previous contributions in favor of the six-hour day 30-hour week.

The writer is only too glad to give whatever support he can for such a worthy cause. It is our opinion that every correspondent to the JOURNAL should get behind L. U. No. B-3 and lend their efforts in constantly bringing the matter before our reader members.

If this is done, rest assured interest will develop into desire, and when the desire becomes powerful enough in the minds of the majority of our members action will take place throughout the Brotherhood that will eventually bring about that which Local Union No. B-3 has so courageously sponsored and won for themselves.

Realizing that what has been done in New York City can be done throughout the I. B. E. W., L. U. No. B-3 is offering every form of advice and assistance to all local unions which wish to join in this crusade.

Local scribes, let us all promise to keep the six-hour day, 30-hour week issue alive by giving space in our letters to the JOURNAL for such a worthy cause.

Nothing has been gained by organized labor without a fight against great odds. We must continue fighting for improved working and living conditions if we are to show progress. Let's all show that we believe in the principle of the six-hour day, 30-hour week, and the day will arrive when all the local unions within the Brotherhood will incorporate this clause in all contracts.

At this time your correspondent takes pleasure in introducing Brother Edwin Sibre to the JOURNAL readers. Brother Sibre, while one of our younger members, has the qualifications necessary for development in an organization such as ours.

This being my first contribution to the JOURNAL, I will endeavor briefly to state some of the things which the I. B. E. W. means to me.

My membership in the I. B. E. W. is valuable to me as it is my admission ticket to better working conditions and higher wages, plus the privilege of close association with the highest type mechanics in our craft. It also entitles me to enjoy the benefits of the hard work done by my predecessors in the field of organized labor.

Firmly believing that, "That which is worth having is worth working for," I am glad to shoulder the burdens and responsibilities which my membership in the I. B. E. W. entails, and fully realize that it is the duty of every member, especially young members,

to carry on the fight so ably pioneered by the older members of our organization.

Being a young mechanic and a comparatively new member of the I. B. E. W., it is with gratitude that I recall the way in which the members of our organization have received me on equal terms and given me the benefit of their vast experience.

It has been my good fortune to be selected to assist on some committees in the past and I look forward with keen anticipation to further activities within our local.

EDWIN F. SIBRE.

Local Union No. 654 will celebrate its first birthday on February 23. Plans are in the hands of a committee composed of Brothers Wheeler, Anderson, Sibre, Pierce, Lucke, Coppola and Gardner for a banquet to be held in honor of this event.

We expect all our members to attend this affair. Brother Pierce evidently enjoys active participation in union affairs and what powerful coffee he makes!

It is again a pleasure to report the progress of our apprentice school. The addition of Brother Coppola as truant officer has boosted the attendance. Brother Coppola says we must have 100 per cent attendance or else. Or else what, Tony?

We again thank the members for their generous support to the house committee and wish to advise that the school blackboard is now in use and taking an awful beating by Brothers Leisenring, Riley and Miller.

J. A. DOUGHERTY.

L. U. NO. 665, LANSING, MICH.

Editor:

"Let us speak plain; there is more force in names than most men dream of: And a lie may keep its throne a whole age longer if it skulk behind the shield of some fair-seeming name."—Lowell.

We note that Thurman Arnold dreams of acquiring the name of being a great crusader. Like the vivisectionist he desires to take the building trade unions of the A. F. of L. apart piece by piece. Regardless of the fact that the Clayton laws were enacted to prohibit labor unions from being prosecuted as labor trusts, Mr. Arnold seems to take the stand, that as an assistant A. G. he is the law and judge thereof.

Joe Stalin over in Russia takes the same stand. He is the law and there is no appeal from Joe's decision, but that is Russian law, so-called. This is the United States and the Supreme Court thereof will decide the intention of the law, not Mr. Arnold. Since the days of Hayes' administration capital has been organizing by consolidation of business interests into large corporations, or trusts. This form of consolidation was declared illegal in the eighties, but we have not to date heard of much being done about it. In 1880 organized labor was facing organized capital with the consciousness of its interests as a class.

President Lincoln in one of his messages to Congress stated that the rights of labor were prior to those of capital.

Men of organized labor have suffered much for their cause.

Men have died for it.

Men have suffered imprisonment for it.

Now an assistant A. G. would destroy what little protection the labor unions have built up through years of effort and suffering. The foes of the A. F. of L. building trades are deriving much satisfaction from these persecutions. Locally we have our own problem-children.

We spoke in a previous letter of the "Christian Labor Association" entering our jurisdiction. This misnamed outfit was tolerated to continue to completion of the

job alongside of the A. F. of L. building crafts. Why—has never been satisfactorily explained.

This left the door open for other owners and contractors, one of whom immediately took advantage of the situation by letting the electric and sheet metal contracts unfair. Picket lines were sanctioned and established by the B. T. C. only to be broken daily by other crafts who by their irresponsible acts have caused much strife.

Union men must be true to their obligations if ever a measure of success is to be gained for them by those who bear the burden of their cause. No opening must be left on any job whereby unfair contractors can be thrust into the breach, thereby driving a wedge between the crafts. The crafts must maintain a 100 per cent united front, failure to do so will mean the old order of working conditions, during which we had the union trades working with the unfair.

If Mr. Arnold seeks only the welfare of his country in prosecuting the trusts he can win fame by starting with the largest of them all, the A. T. and T., for according to the reports the government spent \$1,500,000 during a period of two years investigating the telephone industry.

The information collected is public property yet it remains inaccessible in the files of the F. C. C. Why? Is it too hot to handle? Is it too much an open violation of the Sherman Act that it must not be published to the country?

The A. G. office doesn't seem to want any part in prosecuting this one. No, too large!

Let's jump on labor unions, they can always be made the scape goat. Back in the days of 1776 the 13 colonies formed a union and freed themselves from oppression. As we recall our history there was also a man named Arnold in those days, Benedict Arnold. In the great monument erected on the battle field of Saratoga the niche that should contain Arnold's statue is left vacant. Every reader of American history knows why. So union men must become "minute men" as men did in the days of '76. They must be ever on the alert, for there are enemies who would destroy the rights of union men as such. Yes, even in the name of justice.

J. T. WILLIAMSON.

L. U. NO. B-713, CHICAGO, ILL.

Editor:

We are mailing under separate cover a picture of the elected officers and business representatives of Local Union No. B-713 for 1939-40.

Most of our officers have been on the job for many years. President Cox, 14 years; Recording Secretary Doerr, 13 years; Treasurer Altschuler, 12 years; Chairman of the Executive Board Naessens, 10 years, and Business Manager Schilt, 26 years. Brother Schilt has served as business manager for 24 continuous years and is the oldest business manager in point of continuous service in Chicago, that is, as far as the electrical workers are concerned.

Local Union No. B-713 has more than doubled its membership in the past two years and we are proud to say that we have approximately 1,850 members and 450 permits working out of our organization at the present time. Brother Schilt is both financial secretary and business manager of the local, but much credit for our progress must be given to Assistant Business Managers A. J. Pusateri and William Taylor.

We have a unique condition concerning the nationality of our officers. We have a regular melting pot which was brought about through pure accident, or rather through regular procedure. All of them are, to be sure, American

citizens and all are of different descent as follows:

Belgian, German-Irish, Scotch-Irish, English, Jewish, Swedish, Scotch, Swiss, Italian and German.

GEORGE DOERR.

L. U. NO. B-723, FORT WAYNE, IND.

Editor:

The new year has started off with a bang and I am happy to be able to let you know that the Home Telephone Co. has just signed a new wage and working agreement with its employees.

Our business manager and wage scale committee surely deserve a lot of credit for the way in which they handled all complaints.

The new agreement gives them rainy weather conditions and also made a change in their working time. The wage scale gave them an increase from 2c to 8c on the hour. This was in order to equalize the wages.

Line work in Fort Wayne at the present time is at a standstill, but all Brothers of our local are still being kept busy by the two companies.

Twelve of our Brothers received some recognition from the traffic department and traffic lieutenant on having driven Home Telephone Co. cars for periods from five to 10 years or a total of 104 years without an accident of any kind. Four of our Brothers, Ed H. Meier, Frank Robertson, Alan Bruns-kill and Tom Shoulders completed 10 years without an accident. William Cattel, Andrew Fosnaugh, Ward Hinsley, Carl Sautter, Herman Hoffman, Monroe Zumbrum, Charles Shoppell and Lawrence Wheeler are the other Brothers who traveled nearly 500,000 miles a year, most of it city driving. That shows what safety means to conscientious workers.

The educational school has started on its second course and from reports of our educational committee the attendance is fine. Keep it up, apprentices!

Brother William Norris is in the Veterans Hospital at Indianapolis, Ind., for an operation. Brother Tom Shoulders is improving very fast and will soon be back on the job.

Brother Joseph Snyder, our delegate to the Fort Wayne Federation of Labor, reported a very close race in the election for officers at the Federation January 22. August Wiegand

was elected president by seven votes so I believe it was no one's office until the last vote was counted. Keep it up, Joe, your reports are fine. More next month.

HARRY SUTTON.

L. U. NO. B-760, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Editor:

The much delayed picture of the group on the Hiwassee Dam has at last materialized and without further ado we will name the boys in the group and those on the dam at present. (Editor's note: See picture on p. 61.)

Nicknames seem to be popular and are used in the friendliest manner, in some cases with no little respect. Like the paint on a new toy, some nicknames have rubbed off and are seldom used any more.

Reading left to right, front row: L. E. ("Hink") Hinkle, general electrical superintendent ("Before"); Cecil ("Shagnasty") Palmer, U. G. Potter, ("Big") John J. Cashon, T. E. ("Tommie") Bonner, Jesse Alonzo ("Chick") Lawson, C. E. ("Old Lady") Longmire, A. M. ("Slim") Hall, ("Bugger") John R. Rogers, E. W. ("Oscar") Strunk, M. W. ("Bingo") Mozingo, R. J. ("Inky") Martin, job steward; O. H. ("Roady") Dillon, C. D. Edmonson, H. W. ("Owl") Travis, F. M. McKee, I. E. McNew, H. D. ("Square Head") Cordes, C. B. ("Andy Gump") Harmon, C. P. Knaffle, J. W. ("Mule") Truitt, C. B. Hawkins, R. R. Cantrill, F. L. Campbell, W. M. Baker, A. O. ("Dutch") Murphy, C. J. ("Frank Buck") Maunsell, H. P. ("Preacher") Con-atser, J. T. ("Hurry Up") Rush, G. B. ("Meal Ticket") Jones, R. B. ("Chuck Head") Vickers, C. F. ("Doc") Hesse, maintenance foreman; L. E. Maples, clerk; R. ("Stack") Shiflett, line foreman; John L. ("Barleycorn") Reedy, general foreman; L. C. May, night foreman; L. E. Hinkle ("After"). Left to right, back row: C. W. ("Satchel") Blevins, S. M. ("Pappy") Hale, M. B. ("Goat") Doss, J. H. Leppert, inspector; J. M. Wilkins, S. O. ("Beal Street") Manning, E. ("Curly Top") Grant, J. F. ("Squirrel Cage") Lyle, O. C. ("Tes") Testerman, J. W. ("Organ Grinder") Anderson, I. A. ("Rosebud") Latshaw, Ed. ("Pop") Carroll, W. M. ("Dirty Foot") Kirk, foreman; B. N. ("Bill") Brewer, foreman.

Those in the electrical department not in the picture: C. C. Longmire, P. R. Loy, Smiley B. Ward, Denny Denton, V. E.

("Storekeeper") Shope, W. A. Thompson, W. L. Taylor, H. C. Allen, Paul H. ("Pat") Coleman, E. A. ("Old Lady") Davis, W. R. Elkins, C. M. ("Shorty") Kaufman, C. L. Royle, J. R. ("Jack") Harvey, R. ("Bob") Stamey, G. H. Butler, W. H. Pierce, R. R. Mitchell, E. I. ("Buddy") Frizzell, V. Olds, J. M. King, N. D. Gray, George Gray, T. H. Strawn, E. R. Johnson, B. P. ("Bullet Slinger") Letsinger.

Work is progressing far ahead of schedule and by the time this appears all the concrete will have been poured for the dam. Four of the six drum gates are set on the spillway and only four blocks are left to bring up three or four pours to the block. The powerhouse is well along with equipment being set every day. Except lighting, very little wire has been pulled. The switchyard steel is about half set with no equipment in position. And we might add it is plenty cold for our boys up in that steel at present. The footings for the 44 and 25.5 yard have just been poured and very little conduit installed.

L. U. No. 175, Chattanooga, is furnishing the men to Westinghouse for the generator. We do not have their names as they have not cleared in with our steward as yet.

Business Manager Kennard, of Knoxville, attended our last meeting here and read the new by-laws for our vote, which was all in favor of them. We have taken in 12 new members and some of the members who have been lax in paying their dues have been paying up nicely. A great many Brothers don't seem to realize what risk they take and what they have at stake when they get two or three months back in their dues. Some Brothers just keep within the three months' limit and then something happens over which they have no control and—well, instead of \$1,000 insurance they have \$0.90 worth when they are reinstated. Look up your E. W. B. A. constitution. Also take a look at Article XXIV, Secs. 3 and 4 and Article XXV, Sec. 4 of the I. B. E. W. It would not hurt, much, to read the whole book from cover to cover.

How many of you realize the Brotherhood will be 50 years old in November, 1941? Let's start a movement to celebrate the Golden Anniversary birthday. Each local union could hold a birthday party at which some old member could read a review of the progress of the Brotherhood, prepared by the I. O., and recall the progress of the local during



Elected officers and business managers of L. U. No. B-713, of Chicago. Reading from left to right, bottom row: A. H. Naessens, George Doerr, H. M. Cox, Albert Short. Top row: Henry Altschuler, R. A. Erickson, J. F. Schilt, William Taylor, A. J. Pusateri, William Rudolph.

these 50 years. Well, anyway it seemed like a good idea to us.

What has your local done about the fight going on regarding the National Code?

Why didn't somebody think of putting the picture of Edith and Doris with the excellent article, "Hands Across the Editorial Desk?" It might just be possible that some of the so-called scribes would like to meet them after corresponding with them for so (uh-uh-how many?) many years.

After that we better close.

CHARLIE MAUNSELL.

L. U. NO. B-763, OMAHA, NEBR.

Editor:

This local, after waiting patiently for over a year, recently received the decision from the N. L. R. B.—a decision that made a mock of the evidence produced at the hearing and left us in the same position as it did when the complaint was filed, but gave the employees' association as much recognition as though they were a union that had been in existence for the past 50 years. An employees' association that gives its members the assurance that they will have nothing to say about its government, that the minute they leave the employ of the company they are no longer members, an association that guarantees them nothing but the satisfaction of paying dues.

But if this local is made of the right kind of stuff, this decision is going to be the factor that will make them realize that only through their own efforts are they going to build a union that amounts to something. A decision that should arouse in every member a determination that no obstacle is too large to be surmounted, that only through adversity will they weld themselves into a cohesive, determined group with a definite goal to be accomplished. And if every man will forget himself for a year, will insist that the good of the union is the good of all, if they will insist that we lay out a definite, hard-hitting organization campaign, if they insist that the executive board really work, if they demand that every member do his part and if each member keeps hammering, hammering, hammering on the fact that this local must assume a progressive, intelligent, determined stand, our membership within one year will increase 100 per cent.

But never, so long as we continue our smug, self-satisfied attitude; never, so long as we remain slumped on our broad southern extremities shall a da— thing be accomplished, nor so long as we check our brains outside every time we attend a meeting will our local be anything but what it is, a sort of country store, cracker-barrel, pot-bellied-stove debating society.

Too many of our members have never been out hitting picket lines, too many of our members have never been hungry and cold, too many of our members are sold on the proposition that they are a world unto themselves, too many do not realize that just such attitudes as theirs serve to break up unions. And when all unions are broken up, then wages go down, working conditions get tougher, and everything that has been gained is lost, and then they are darned glad to get back in a union to fight the same uphill battle that labor has always fought in order to obtain one small concession at a time.

Wake, up, gang! Duck your heads under the cold water, stir up those sluggish brains, attend your meetings, insist that other members attend with you, jab yourself with the hypo needle of new determination and let's BUILD THIS LOCAL, NO MATTER HOW MUCH WORK IT TAKES.

Montie James is still progressing nicely along the road to recovery and we will certainly be tickled to see him able to attend our meetings. Several members have had flu, pneumonia, colds, grippie, all the pleasant little things that go along with temperatures of 15, 16 and 19 below zero.

This local is (all members who believe in helping) busily engaged in selling tickets for our dance and from advance indications we will have a wonderful crowd there and may rehabilitate our treasury to some extent. But the preliminary work on this dance has proven that some of our hall committee members are losing the urge. Stir it up, fellows, the first hundred years are always the hardest.

THE RAMBLIN' KID.

L. U. NO. B-773, WINDSOR, ONT.

Editor:

As this is being written, our papers are announcing the dissolution of Parliament and a federal general election to be held at once. It is presumed the date for the election will be fixed for Tuesday, March 26, this being the earliest date possible under our law. Dissolution at this time has taken the country by surprise although it was thought an election would probably take place this year by late summer or early fall. It can be assumed that this election has been brought about by the split in the liberal ranks which was highlighted by the Ontario liberal government's vote of censure of the federal liberal government for its lack of war preparation and the belief that a snap election can be won by the present government because of the unpreparedness of the opposition parties. We can expect a rather lively election campaign.

Our municipal election is now water over the dam and as was predicted in a recent letter, labor lost control of the council, all labor candidates up for reelection being defeated. In spite of labor's defeat, it leaves a good record for the present council to aim at. The tax rate was lowered, needed street improvements were accomplished, more men were given steady employment in city departments and all city employees on an hourly rate basis a wage increase, new street lighting was erected in the sections of the city previously very poorly lighted, land for a new airport was purchased and paid for at a price of \$54,000 and an agreement reached with the federal government whereby the cost of operating the airport would be assumed by the federal authorities for the next 10 years, at which time it should be on a self supporting basis, and above all this, the year was completed with a surplus of over \$30,000. We trust the present council can finish the year with as good a record.

Employment in L. U. No. B-773 is still very slow in spite of the upswing expected from the war. Building of private homes seems to be at a standstill and will no doubt remain so for the duration of the conflict. If local factories are fortunate in securing some of the war orders to be placed, it is expected additions and alterations will be necessary and some of the unemployment slack taken up.

The writer wishes to take this opportunity to congratulate the JOURNAL on its excellent articles and editorials the past year. Without a doubt the JOURNAL is now the outstanding periodical in the electrical field, giving all sides of questions relative to conditions confronting the man earning his livelihood in our trade. May the JOURNAL continue to lead us in proper discussions of the problems confronting us and in so doing help us, the electrical workers and operators, to a better standard of life.

R. C. CARBINO.

L. U. NO. B-846, CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

Public Power and the Electrical Worker in Tennessee

Tennessee, and especially Chattanooga, has been placed in the position of pioneers in the widely discussed public power fight.

Now that public power is an accomplished fact, Tennessee and our fair city of Chattanooga must prove to the country that their fight was a worthy one, both economically and socially.

From the beginning, the electrical workers have been instrumental and deeply concerned in the success of this huge public power project, and we of Local No. B-846, of the I. B. E. W., located here in Chattanooga, are not only proud of our city-owned power system but will endeavor to do our share in its successful operation.

As many of you Brothers will recall, we had a very tough strike in 1938 and many hardships befell our members, for we lost the strike and the Tennessee Electric Power lost prestige. Now they have bowed to the inevitable, public power, and we of Local No. B-846 march on with the TVA and the various city-owned projects.

Since a very large number of our members are employed by the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga, I would like to state for the interest of all that our relations with the board have been most cordial and our business manager, Lee Spriggs, has received and is continuing to receive very fine co-operation and consideration from this progressive group of public leaders constituting the Electric Power Board of Chattanooga.

International Representatives G. M. Freeman and E. E. McDaniels report conditions on the TVA properties as very good, with management always ready to iron out any problem at the conference table, and this one point alone speaks well, both for the TVA management and the I. B. E. W. and its representatives. Such a relation between labor and business always holds the respect of the public and is essential to ultimate success of any business, whether private or publicly owned.

There is one dominant factor we of all organized labor, and especially of the I. B. E. W., since we are dealing directly with public officials, should remember: To build an organization as strong and business-like as is possible, for today we have a majority of public leaders who are as a whole more cooperative toward labor than we have enjoyed before, but remember that there is always tomorrow and no one can predict who and what type of "gentlemen" we may have to deal with in the future.

In closing, here are a couple of thoughts while strolling down the street: Don't be accused of being a radical, the country has too many now; be careful for whom you cast that vote this fall, and above all be a good union man; help uphold the standards of living and the principles of men in the good old U. S. A.

W. A. HARRISON.

L. U. NO. B-904, TALLASSEE, ALA.

Editor:

On December 23 we received a Christmas present that said "Open Now." Found since the last issue of the JOURNAL is one decision by the National Labor Relations Board ordering the Alabama Power Company to cease and desist from further sponsoring or recognizing the independent union of Alabama Power Company employees or the Alabama Power Company Employees' Association; also to refund all dues paid into the employees' association by payroll deduction, and to refrain from interfering with

the men joining or helping organize a labor organization of their own choosing. The Alabama Power Company is given 10 days to either appeal or abide by this order. Just what they are going to do is not known at this time.

We were told recently that there would be no Christmas bonus or anything else so long as the company had to run the steam plants, as it was costing them \$10,000 a day for fuel. After a careful analysis of the reports as published by the company, we find that the sale of net kilowatt hours used in Alabama for 1939 was 1,848 million and the net hydro generation in kilowatt hours was 1,828 million; just 20 million short of what was used in the state of Alabama. This was an increase of 14.4 per cent over 1938. We also had an increase in 1939 of 47.6 per cent in kilowatt hours supplied to companies out of the state. From the above study it is plain that we employees and our families on the Alabama Power Company system are paying dearly to supply other Commonwealth Southern holdings in the southeastern states.

In 1927 the scale of pay for a substation operator was \$135 per month, plus house, lights and water. Twelve years later that same job pays \$155 per month, and out of this he pays \$15 for rent, plus whatever his light bill happens to run, based on the same rate as any other customer would pay. Believe it or not, he can take a bath in cold water free, if you want to call it free. Wake up, boys, and don't waste all your life trying to live alone. Together we progress; alone we starve.

As this is election year, let us not forget that as Abraham Lincoln went down in history for freeing the black slaves, Franklin D. Roosevelt will go down in history for giving the white slaves a chance to free themselves.

You old-timers need not get the idea that we are crying over our condition, because we are not. We only want you electrical workers over the country to know conditions as they exist on a nonunion utility system in the state of Alabama.

Wishing all of you a very prosperous 1940.
H. M. ROSS, JR.

L. U. NO. 912, CLEVELAND, OHIO Editor:

The year 1940 is here, the year that has been forecasted as optimistic by the rail and steel executives, but apparently their optimism meant other lines of business. After all the ballyhoo of the great railway employment revival and pictures of men returning to work, the notice was put up that the Collinwood locomotive shops would cease work on January 19 until further notice. So far I have not seen any pictures of the men reporting for unemployment. How we go down! First we work on a six-day week, then it is cut to a five-day week, then cut to nothing a week. What burns a good many up is the fact that a large number of men had obtained employment in other places. On recall they had to resign these jobs to come back to the railway or lose their seniority rights. They retain their rights, but have no work. Some of the men are not eligible for railway unemployment (which, by the way, badly needs a good overhauling). Some of our electricians who are down the list have been a little more fortunate, as three have obtained work at Harmon, N. Y., on a rewiring job for the N. Y. C., but as they are down the list, it may be a long time before they get a call.

Herewith an example of how jobs are wiped out. In February, 1926, there were 27 electricians employed at the Collinwood



ROBERT (Judge) GRANFIELD

ARTHUR (D.A.) DUART

shops. Since that period electrical equipment has more than doubled, i. e., automatic train stop, extra lighting on locomotives, more machines and lathes placed in the shops, and electric welders galore. Two locomotive shops eliminated, Bucyrus and Elkhart, and their work is here. We absorbed three electricians in the merger, and now our total is 23.

Why is it that so many men who are entitled to go on pension will still hang on, to the detriment of the younger men who are on relief call? A case in point here is of an engineer who was concerned in a recent mishap near Cleveland. This was his first accident in all his years of service. If he had retired on pension at 65 years of age, he would not have marred his record with an accident at 68 years of age. He had hoped to retire at 70 years of age.

Retirement from railway service should be compulsory at 65 years to give some of the younger men a chance to get going. No man is indispensable. The man who thinks that the job cannot get along without him has another think coming. He can be replaced with very little difficulty, and this applies to all branches of labor. It is to be hoped that this will catch the eye of the Railroad Retirement Board and see if they cannot compel these men to retire at retirement age, in view of the large number of unemployed railway workers who are not even eligible to draw unemployment benefits.

ELECTRO.

L. U. NO. B-926, CHICOPEE, MASS. Editor:

With the passing of our second anniversary we look back briefly over the high lights of passing events and with the result of this observation can see the moisture evaporate from behind our ears.

The committee on agreements is having a busy time again formulating another contract for this coming year.

A most pleasing sight occurred last week when our international representative, Brother Kenefick, walked in on the gang. The report of his accident a few months ago saddened us no end, but the gloom was dispelled when he walked in and greeted us all with his cheery hello, and you can bet he was heartily greeted, cane and all.

The past half dozen meetings were very much livened by the many word duels of

Brother Robert ("Judge") Granfield and Brother J. Arthur ("D. A.") Duart, which brings others of our members to their feet who otherwise would seldom say much, and soon their timidity will wear off and they will be on their feet more often, which is a good sign.

W. J. MIFFITT.

L. U. NO. B-975, BISMARCK, N. DAK. Editor:

A few days ago Local Union No. B-975 of this city celebrated their first anniversary of existence and organization work. All the members feel that we have accomplished very much during the past year, for at that time, one year ago, there were but a very few members to carry on the work. Today we have a signed agreement with our companies along with a signed up membership of very near 100 per cent of all eligible employees.

Although it was over two years ago that work on organizing a union was first started, nothing much was accomplished the first year. Last January a few of the employees got together and organized a local which is now L. U. No. B-975, with a charter issued to the local a few days later.

In April the first agreement was presented to the Dakota Public Service Company, which is affiliated with The Northwestern Public Service Company. These companies, which are under one management, with their head office at Huron, S. Dak., have 10 divisions and operate some 3,400 miles of high-line and distribution lines in their system. There are around 675 employees altogether with over 50 per cent eligible to belong to the I. B. E. W. as operating employees.

Due to the fact that L. U. No. B-975, covering the Bismarck Division of the Dakota Public Service Company, was the first to organize, the management at the head office asked that a vote be taken among the eligible employees of both companies before they would consider negotiating.

This vote was taken during the first of July. When the final results were tabulated the vote showed over 75 per cent of the employees were for the I. B. E. W. as their bargaining agency.

After this vote, which was overwhelmingly for the I. B. E. W., negotiations with the officials of the two companies got under way in real earnest.

Although it took until the eighth of December, 1939, before the agreement was

signed (this being the third or fourth agreement presented), the articles of the agreement went into effect on November 1.

While it took some time before the actual negotiating took place, it was carried on in the spirit of utmost friendliness and cooperation between the company officials and the representatives of the I. B. E. W.

The terms of the agreement gave the employees shorter hours per week, paid holidays, time and one-half for overtime with time and a half for any employee who had to work on a holiday, provided an increase in pay of \$3.00 per month for each member of the union along with sick leave and paid annual vacations. The increase in wages, holidays and shorter weeks made an increase in the pay received by the employee of about 12 per cent. Also there have been a few more jobs created due to the shorter workweek brought about by the agreement.

In all, we are well satisfied with this one year's efforts, and all feel that it has paved the way for better things to come.

As the representative of Local No. B-975 I wish to convey the thanks and appreciation all the members feel towards the officials of the Northwestern Public Service Company and the Dakota Public Service Company, and last but not least, to the representatives of the I. B. E. W., with the expressed thanks and appreciation to Brother J. Harris Igou, international representative; Brother M. J. Boyle and President D. W. Tracy.

Yours for a stronger and bigger Brotherhood.

LESLIE BRADLEY.

L. U. NO. B-1010, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Editor:

There is progress, power and profit in growth. The infant Radio Local No. B-1010 is having growing pains where it does the most good.

Local No. B-1010 is in its eighth year and for a growing youngster is eating "every house and lot in sight." Its membership is now well over 1,100. Radio Local No. B-1010, for the information of other members of the Brotherhood, is composed of the workers in the factories making radios and sound appliances in and around New York City. Its members are both male and female and the work is divided into assemblers, wiremen, testers, inspectors, trouble shooters, repairmen, boxers, shippers, clerks and supervisors. The products are radios, phonographs, loud speakers, combinations and public address systems.

The workers find the functions very interesting and instructive, and conditions are now fairly standard. But the industry at the present time is suffering from two defects, making the stability of the workers' economic existence very uncertain and frail—one is the low pay and the other is the shortness of the season. The radio industry has as yet not found the solution to spreading the work over the year in order to maintain a steady staff of workers and an even payroll. The interruption in the yearly work period—the season is generally from July 4 to just before Christmas—works to the detriment of the industry as well as of the workers. There is a constant turnover and instability of quality of workers on account of this shortness of the season. The result is a loss of efficiency in the factories and a loss of membership in the union. In the face of all this uncertainty, little Local No. B-1010 has blossomed and grown in members, in prestige and in strength. All the contracts with the manufacturers are of the closed shop type. Local No. B-1010 is one of the best disciplined, most efficient and strongest locals of its type in its sphere in the Brotherhood. It boasts among its members college gradu-

ates, teachers, engineers, a lawyer and a cross-section of education and intelligence of a high average of which the Brotherhood may well be proud.

Local No. B-1010 maintains sports activities, social activities, hobby activities and an educational program. Amongst its sports it has a champion baseball team, a bowling league, a ladies' basketball team and a soft ball team. Its most prominent hobby sphere is its camera club, which competes and compares with the best camera advocates in this part of the country. In addition to its women's auxiliary which is being organized, the local has two affairs each year, the minstrel show and its annual dance and reception. Its dance held last December 16, in one of the finest halls in the city, and the music featured by Zinn Arthur and his original orchestra, was an affair which created a feeling of pride and appreciation among the Brotherhood members in New York.

The Local No. B-1010 radio school held its first session Saturday, January 13, 1940, in the school room at union headquarters. The course will include those parts of electricity, magnetism, physics, chemistry, mathematics and mechanics pertaining to radio. The classes will be conducted along practical lines—the practical subjects of testing and servicing are first on the list. The school is conducted under the supervision of the union without charge to the members. The prime purpose of the school is, of course, to prepare for the higher paid jobs.

Local No. B-1010 has, through its early struggles and terrible hardships and handicaps, learned how to master its problems and intends to achieve its place in the ranks of true democracy and sincere and trusted labor in the Brotherhood. SIG FRIEDMAN.

L. U. NO. B-1068, ELIZABETH, N. J.

Editor:

Since this is the first attempt of Local Union No. B-1068 to let the JOURNAL know we do exist, I sincerely trust the readers will sort of skip lightly over any weak spots. While our local is young, still we want other organizations to know we are growing fast and have what it takes to make a real labor union.

We were recently granted a renewal of our agreement. One of the points in our favor was the granting of a temporary bonus of \$2 each week for six months (and we all hope that the company will see fit to continue this after the six months have expired).

We regret to announce the death of one of the oldest and most beloved members of the organization, that of Elizabeth Hogan, who passed away a few days before Christmas. Members of the local acted as pallbearers and a number of members attended the funeral.

Although our organization is small, we maintain a welfare committee, whose duties are to care for the sick and less fortunate members, which is done through the proceeds of raffles, donations from the members and our annual dance. This work is done from the funds of the welfare committee alone, and in no way affects the organization's treasury.

I guess that's about all the news for this month, but I do want to personally thank the executive board for appointing me to the office. I will do all I can to fulfill the duties of this office to the best of my ability and will greatly appreciate any information or suggestions from the membership of Local Union No. B-1068. You will be hearing from me next month. And just watch us grow.

HELEN R. THORN.

L. U. NO. B-1112, JONESBORO, IND.

Editor:

May the prodigal scribe return home again?

It has been over one year since our last report to the JOURNAL, so we had planned on a brief outline of the year's activity in Local Union No. B-1112; however, after signing up 16 new members in the I. B. E. W. tonight we do not feel equal to that task.

We have had the pleasure of assisting in the formation of the third and fourth "B" locals in our territory in the last year.

With the demand for membership in the I. B. E. W. running high we hope to have four more locals in our territory this year. Last October the bargaining committee, under the able leadership of Brother Bernard Duncan, and with the usual splendid cooperation of the International Office, succeeded in raising our wages and securing better working conditions in the plant.

The annual dance and winter frolic promises to be the best ever held. Our sister L. U. No. B-1000 is co-sponsoring this affair and what the boys in L. U. No. B-1000 can't think of hasn't been invented. The combined social committee hasn't released any dope as yet, but from the rumors we hear, it should be a real electrical worker's affair.

Work at the plant has been good until recently. It has slacked off some in the last week.

We wonder if the other localities are experiencing the same situation as we have here. Our combined organizing committee is working overtime (that word "combined" means L. U. No. B-1000 and L. U. No. B-1112) with very favorable results. It is surprising how many people are interested in the I. B. E. W.

In the words of a local columnist "Sudden Thought:—Wouldn't it be nice to have 5,000,000 members in the I. B. E. W.?"

Our next offering will be sent in when the organizing work slacks off, or when Congress passes a law making 30 hours in each day.

THE BUCK PRIVATE IN THE BACK RANK.

L. U. NO. 1141, OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Editor:

We are supposed to be in a part of the country where freezing temperatures do not last over a week at a time, but it has been cold for four weeks now and no let up in sight. As a result, we are all staying in by the fireside.

Our business manager, Art Edwards, has signed the radio workers from KOMA Broadcasting Co. They are now working under a signed agreement.

We have been without taxi service in this city since before Christmas, due to a strike, but the men have won. They are now working under a closed shop agreement. So organized labor goes on.

It is with sorrow and regret I report the passing of our worthy Brother, John Haggin. HERBERT WILSON.

WILL YOU BE HOME?

(Continued from page 70)

portion of the citizens are dependent upon wage income but have little or no control of their productive efforts. However distasteful, the realities must be faced and these realities are not elsewhere available than in the census reports.

These facts are the raw materials out of which the social ills must be diagnosed and from which a better road must be constructed in order that Americans may continue to enjoy life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

IN MEMORIAM

Francis Lightner, L. U. No. 31

Initiated January 3, 1936

Herbert Stireman, L. U. No. 31

Initiated June 7, 1937

Ray Adams, L. U. No. 31

Initiated May 7, 1937

Corwin Higgins, L. U. No. 31

Initiated August 6, 1937

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst in the year of 1939 a number of our Brothers; and

Whereas it is with a feeling of loss that we approach the coming of the year of 1940, without the helpful assistance of our departed members; and

Whereas their departure should, in our estimation, spur us on to greater achievements than we have made in the past, so that those remaining may benefit from the sacrifices they have made; now therefore be it

Resolved, That at our regular meeting, held January 5, 1940, that we stand in reverent silence for one minute in memory of Brothers Francis Lightner, Herbert Stireman, Ray Adams and Corwin Higgins; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the Journal and a copy be sent to each of the families of our departed Brothers; and be it finally

Resolved, That the charter of the local union be draped for a period of 30 days.

EXECUTIVE BOARD,

CHARLES LYONS,

President;

GEORGE H. HOFFMAN,

Vice President;

FRANK BERG,

FRED NELSON,

EDWARD H. FRENCH,

O. M. OLSON,

E. J. WHITNEY,

Recording Secretary.

Orlando H. Ross, L. U. No. 26

Initiated May 10, 1899

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Orlando H. Ross; and

Whereas Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 26, I. B. E. W.

George Jacobs, L. U. No. B-1061

Initiated June 26, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed and worthy Brother, George Jacobs; and therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1061, pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a mark of respect to him; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

VIOLA LaMOTT,
Chairman of Committee.

John Holland, L. U. No. 46

Initiated November 17, 1931

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 46, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of our esteemed Brother, John Holland; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 46 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the family of our late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days, and that the members of our local union stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory.

W. C. LINDELL,

J. E. HICKS,

H. A. JACOBSON,

A. J. CREEL,

Committee.

Leo C. Kouts, L. U. No. 659

Initiated June 15, 1937

It is with deep feelings of sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 659, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Leo C. Kouts; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. 659 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

O. F. SILVER,

E. W. KNIPS,

R. E. RUSSELL,

Committee.

W. J. (Shorty) Jenkins, L. U. No. B-702

Initiated April 13, 1920

Whereas it is with deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-702, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother W. J. Jenkins, who passed from this life Friday, January 12, after an illness of one week; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

E. MADINE,

E. L. TILLMAN,

L. M. HILLY,

Committee.

Fred Heickel, L. U. No. B-749

Initiated March 25, 1937

It is with deep sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. B-749, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the death of Brother Fred Heickel. In his memory this communication is to be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for official publication.

HAROLD S. ROBERTSON,

Recording Secretary.

Alvin R. Cook, L. U. No. 408

Initiated October 5, 1934

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 408, I. B. E. W., mourn the loss and untimely passing of our Brother, Alvin R. Cook. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member who was always a credit to our organization; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 express deep and sincere appreciation for the service given to our cause by our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. 408 tender its sincere sympathy to the family of our

late Brother in their time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of Local Union No. 408, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

A. L. SMITH,
Recording Secretary.

Rex Reynolds, L. U. No. B-77

Initiated March 3, 1936

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Rex Reynolds; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our most heartfelt sympathy and regrets; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in his memory.

RAY ORR,

WILLIAM BRONSON,

J. V. McDONALD,

Committee.

Everett O. Eastham, L. U. No. B-309

Initiated May 5, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-309, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our late Brother, Everett O. Eastham; therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for 30 days in tribute to his memory and extend our sympathy to his family; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

JAMES ALTIC,

B. S. KEIR,

O. B. WILLIAMS,

Committee.

Thomas Noonan, L. U. No. 26

Initiated June 5, 1926

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Thomas Noonan; and Whereas Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the members of Local Union No. 26, I. B. E. W., tender sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in the time of their great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

LOCAL UNION NO. 26, I. B. E. W.

Luigi E. Bertocini, L. U. No. B-1098

Initiated September 24, 1937

It is with a feeling of sadness and regret that Local Union No. B-1098, I. B. E. W., records the passing of Brother Luigi E. Bertocini, a loyal member and staunch friend. We shall miss him. We extend to his bereaved loved ones the heartfelt sympathy of friends who share their loss.

Resolved, That we, as a body, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

His friend and workmate,

WILLIAM BATTISON,

Financial Secretary.

M. G. Mellon, L. U. No. 494

Initiated December 22, 1938

Whereas the Almighty God, in His wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, M. G. Mellon; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincerest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon our minutes and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

ARTHUR C. SCHROEDER,

GEORGE KAISER,

THEO. LA CHAPPELLE,

GEORGE SPATH, JR.,

JOHN BERST,

EDGAR FRANSWAY,

Committee.

Charles Ash, L. U. No. B-3*Initiated February 7, 1900*

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our worthy Brother, Charles Ash.

In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who in his 40 years of service proved himself worthy; therefore be it

Resolved, That the membership of Local Union No. B-3, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, express to his family our sincere regret and sympathy in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, and a copy be spread upon the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to the Journal of Electrical Workers and Operators for publication.

JOHN J. KAPP,

Acting Recording Secretary, pro tem.

David Gilchrist, L. U. No. 326*Initiated January 16, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, David Gilchrist; and

Whereas Local Union No. 326, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost a loyal and faithful member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, David Gilchrist; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 326, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. 326, a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 326 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, David Gilchrist.

JOHN F. O'NEILL,
STEPHEN SULLIVAN,
HENRY GREAVES,
EDWARD ENO,

Committee.

J. P. Wright, L. U. No. B-77*Initiated April 2, 1935*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-77, I. B. E. W., record the passing of Brother J. P. Wright; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend to his family our sincere sympathy and condolence, in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of this local union be draped for a period of 30 days in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of the local union, a copy be sent to his family, and a copy be forwarded to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication.

FRED TUCKER,
E. M. McDONALD,
O. M. ANDERSON,

Committee.

Leo. Kervin, L. U. No. 17*Initiated April 11, 1936*

Whereas it has been the will of Almighty God to take from our midst Brother Leo. Kervin; and

Whereas it is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, as Brother members of Local Union No. 17, I. B. E. W., regret and mourn the loss of our Brother; now therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved relatives and friends of Brother Kervin; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
WILLIAM P. FROST,
BERT ROBINSON,

Committee.

Thomas T. Muldoon, L. U. No. B-9*Re-initiated August 1, 1934*

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas Muldoon; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Muldoon,

one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,

Committee.

Oscar S. Magness, L. U. No. B-28*Initiated April 12, 1918*

Whereas Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, mourns the death of our esteemed and well-known Brother, Oscar S. Magness; and

Whereas we desire to express to his family and relatives our utmost sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, in regular meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

C. C. CARTER,
C. F. HEFNER,

Committee.

William Gilbert, L. U. No. B-28*Initiated May 6, 1932*

Whereas it is with the deepest sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-28, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, pay our last tribute of respect to the memory of our late Brother, William Gilbert, whom God, in His infinite wisdom, saw fit to remove from our midst; and

Whereas Brother Gilbert was one of our oldest members and served in various capacities as an official of this union; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

C. C. CARTER,
C. F. HEFNER,

Committee.

Clarence A. Malm, L. U. No. 521*Initiated October 16, 1935*

It is with a feeling of deepest sorrow that we, as members of Local Union No. 521 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of a loyal friend and member, Clarence A. Malm; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our sympathy to the loved ones and many friends left behind; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of our lodge and that a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for 30 days as a tribute to his memory.

SHERMAN JAY,
JAMES SPENCE,
W. EUGENE SAYERS,

Committee.

Miles M. Taylor, L. U. No. 195*Initiated March 8, 1922*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has deemed it best to remove from this earth our esteemed and beloved Brother, Miles M. Taylor; and

Whereas the members of Local Union No. 195, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, deeply mourn his loss; therefore be it

Resolved, That in this hour of trial and sorrow we extend to his family and relatives our sincere sympathy and condolence; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. 195 be draped for a period of 30 days out of respect for the memory of our late departed Brother, Miles M. Taylor; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions

be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the Local Union No. 195 and that a copy be sent to the office of the International Brotherhood with the request that it be published in the official Journal.

HERMAN J. SCHENDEL,
Recording Secretary.**William Pfannkuch, L. U. No. B-1041***Initiated March 1, 1937*

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has taken from us Brother William Pfannkuch; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-1041, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost its first member; therefore be it

Resolved, That we stand in silence for one minute in memory of our late beloved Brother, William Pfannkuch; and be it further

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. B-1041, extend our deepest and most heartfelt sympathy to the family and relatives of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-1041, a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in the official Journal and that a copy be sent to the family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the charter of Local Union No. B-1041 be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our late Brother, William Pfannkuch.

MARY MAGULAK,
Recording Secretary.**Edward R. Wilkinson, L. U. No. 65***Initiated July 24, 1936*

With deep sorrow and regret we, the members of Local Union No. 65, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our friend and Brother, Edward R. Wilkinson, on December 23, 1939, at Oakland, Calif.; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our deep sympathy and sincere condolence to his bereaved wife and family, in this time of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That our members stand in silence for a period of one minute, and drape our charter for a period of 30 days, in tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent his wife, a copy be spread upon the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication.

K. D. HOLMES,
J. C. SMITH,
FRANK SHOTT,

Committee.

William Ernest Thomas, L. U. No. B-57*Initiated October 3, 1938*

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, to call from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, William E. Thomas; and

Whereas we wish to extend to the members of his family and relatives our deep and heartfelt sympathy; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, as a body, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute as a tribute to his memory; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting, a copy be sent to his bereaved family, a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days.

J. J. McAFEE,
L. H. RAYBURN,
L. J. NORDGREN,

Committee.

John Stackpole, L. U. No. 817*Initiated March 1, 1927*

Whereas Almighty God, in His omnipotence, has seen fit to take from our midst Brother John Stackpole; and

Whereas in his passing to eternal reward, Local No. 817 has lost one of its loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That the meeting stand for one minute in silent tribute to our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That the local union charter be draped for a period of 30 days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be incorporated in the minutes of Local Union No. 817, a copy sent to the International Office for publication in our monthly Journal and a copy to the family of our late Brother, in whose memory these resolutions are adopted.

E. HAJEK,
W. OCHSIE,
W. W. LOUIS,
Resolutions Committee.

Otis Ruyle, L. U. No. 649
Initiated September 13, 1933

It is with sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 649 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of Brother Otis ("Sy") Ruyle; therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our sympathy to the bereaved family who mourn his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That we send a copy of these resolutions to the Journal for publication, and that our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in honor of his memory.

CLYDE EDWARDS,
FRED HASSMAN,
LOUIS A. LUCKER,
Committee.

Samuel Soderman, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated March 19, 1935

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our devoted Brother, Manuel Soderman; and

Whereas our late Brother, as a member of Local Union No. B-9 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, always gave his best for the cause of our Brotherhood and in the interests of Local Union No. B-9; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its high appreciation of the services to our cause by our devoted Brother, and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9, and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Thomas R. Charters, L. U. No. 70
Re-initiated September 14, 1937

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 70, mourn the loss and passing of our Brother, Thomas R. Charters. In his passing the Brotherhood has lost a true and loyal member, who has proved himself worthy and faithful to the end; therefore be it

Resolved, That our sincere sympathy be extended to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of our departed Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family of our late departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to our official Journal for publication.

B. E. COYLE,
J. D. LEE,
R. N. JONES,
WILLIAM BOLLIER,
Committee.

William Raymond Owens, L. U. No. B-763
Initiated October 24, 1923

Once more a Brother's gone ahead
To join the company of the dead,
But in a better land he waits
To greet us at the pearly gates.

When we're through with toil and pain
We know we'll see him once again.
Receive his smile and clasp his hand,
And join once more that happy band

Of friends and pals who led the way
From this dark world to light of day.
We'll join them in their happy song
Of peace and joy the whole day long.

Whereas our Brother, William Raymond Owens, has been a true and lovable member of this local for the past 16 years, has devoted much of his too-frail strength that this local might forge ahead; and

Whereas the multitudinous duties of life have caused him to falter and fall by the way; be it

Resolved, That this local commend his un-failing, unselfish service by inscribing this resolution upon its minutes, that the charter be draped for a period of 30 days, that his name be inscribed upon our memorial tablet, and that a copy of this resolution be sent his sorrowing relatives.

LOCAL NO. B-763, INTERNATIONAL
BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL
WORKERS,
(By Its Members.)

Frederick A. Sweitzer, L. U. No. 27
Initiated August 23, 1918

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased in His infinite wisdom to take from our midst our worthy Brother, Frederick A. Sweitzer; and

Whereas Local Union No. 27 of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has lost a true and loyal member; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy sent to Electrical Workers Journal for publication, and a copy sent to the bereaved family of our late Brother; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days.

FRANK ABRECHT,
JAMES A. EVERETT,
ROBERT ELLENBERG,
Committee.

John Gerrity, L. U. No. B-110
Initiated March 23, 1937

With a sincere feeling of sorrow and regret, we, the members of Local Union No. B-110, I. B. E. W., record the death, January 20, 1940, of our departed friend and Brother, John Gerrity; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That the members stand in silence for a period of one minute as a tribute to his memory.

T. HALL,
A. FRANE,
O. KINDER,
Committee.

T. R. Stone, L. U. No. 881
Initiated November 2, 1934

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. 881, record the death of our loyal and faithful Brother, T. R. Stone, on December 22, 1939.

We wish to pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family and friends our sincere sympathy, draping our charter for a period of 30 days, spreading a copy of this letter on our minutes and sending a copy to the family of Brother Stone. Also by sending a copy to our official Journal for publication.

T. W. BISLAND,
Financial Secretary.

John F. Drazan, L. U. No. 17
Initiated October 18, 1926

It is with a feeling of sadness that we, the members of Local Union No. 17, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing on of our late Brother, John F. Drazan; and

Whereas it is our desire to express our grief to the loved ones and friends left behind, and extend to them our sympathy and understanding; therefore be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread upon the minutes of the local union, and a copy be sent to the International Office for publication in our official Journal; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of 30 days in respect to the memory of Brother Drazan.

H. E. CUNNINGHAM,
SETH WHITE,
F. DONAHUE,
Committee.

James Francis Herbert, L. U. No. B-3
Initiated September 13, 1903

Whereas Almighty God, in His wisdom and judgment, has seen fit to call to Himself, James Francis Herbert, late of memory our Brother; and

Whereas we bow in humble submission to the divine command, suppliant and sad; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Local No. B-3, express our profound grief and mourning; be it further

Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy be conveyed to the bereaved widow and surviving members of the family; and be it further

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his passing and memory by sending a copy of these resolutions to his family, sending a copy to our official Journal for publication, and spreading a copy on the minutes.

PETER F. McARDLE,
LAWRENCE W. DALY,
RALPH TURNER,
Committee.

Theodore Kraut, L. U. No. B-108
Reinitiated September 29, 1935

It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-108, I. B. E. W., record the passing of our friend and Brother, Theodore Kraut, on January 25, 1940.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their great bereavement; and be it

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread upon the minutes of Local Union No. B-108, and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter shall be draped for a period of 30 days, and that Local Union No. B-108, at its next regular meeting, stand in silence for one minute in tribute to the memory of our departed Brother.

THEO. FIGENTZER,
Press Secretary.

John Haggin, L. U. No. 1141
Initiated June 5, 1933

It is with deep sorrow and regret that we, the members of L. U. No. 1141, I. B. E. W., mourn the passing of Brother John Haggin; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Electrical Workers' Journal for publication; and be it further

Resolved, That this local, in meeting assembled, stand in silence for one minute in solemn tribute to his memory.

A. H. GREENLEE,
ED. WREN,
H. A. WILSON,
Committee.

Walter Todd, L. U. No. B-1112
Initiated October 25, 1937

It is with a sincere feeling of sorrow that we, the members of Local Union No. B-1112, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, record the passing of our Brother, Walter Todd, who died suddenly January 3; therefore be it

Resolved, That we pay tribute to his memory by expressing to his family our sympathy in this hour of sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of 30 days, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the official Journal for publication.

MARY WYATT,
CHARLES FERREE,
Committee.

Thomas G. Huffman, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated October 8, 1917

Whereas Almighty God, in His infinite wisdom, has removed from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Thomas G. Huffman; and

Whereas in the death of Brother Huffman, Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost one of its true and devoted members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 recognizes its great loss in the death of Brother Huffman and hereby expresses its appreciation of his services to the cause of our Brotherhood; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our good Brother in their time of great bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

JOHN KANE,
J. ALVIS DENTON,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Samuel Richey, L. U. No. B-9
Initiated February 1, 1938

Whereas Almighty God has been pleased, in His infinite wisdom, to take from our midst our esteemed and worthy Brother, Samuel Richey; and

Whereas Local Union No. B-9, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, has lost in the passing of Brother Richey one of its true and loyal members; therefore be it

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 hereby expresses its deep appreciation of the services to our cause given by our late Brother and our sorrow in the knowledge of his death; and be it further

Resolved, That Local Union No. B-9 tenders its sincere sympathy to the family of our late Brother in their time of great sorrow; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our Local Union No. B-9 and a copy be sent to the official Journal of our Brotherhood for publication.

DAN MANNING,
EMMETT R. GREEN,
HARRY SLATER,
Committee.

Ernest Leroy Hicks, L. U. No. B-429

Initiated March 2, 1938

It is with deepest sorrow and regret that we, the members of Local Union No. B-429, record the death of our Brother, Ernest Leroy Hicks, who passed away December 3, 1939. To those of us who knew him intimately, Roy will be remembered as one who was always ready and willing to go along with the boys.

To the family of our departed Brother we extend our heartfelt sympathy and warm assurance that we mourn with them in their bereavement.

A copy of the above shall be given to the family of our departed Brother, a copy be spread on the minutes of our local union and a copy be sent to the Journal for publication.

GEORGE HARRIS,
J. B. JENKINS,
C. L. ROSE,
Committee.

DEATH CLAIMS PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JANUARY 31, 1940

L. U.	Name	Amount
102	William Vogelsang	\$1,000.00
3	T. F. Sharkey	475.00
649	O. B. Ruyle	1,000.00
77	John P. Wright	825.00
26	O. H. Ross	1,000.00
38	Dan Moley	1,000.00
I. O.	Oscar S. Magness	1,000.00
I. O.	A. D. Hall	1,000.00
I. O.	W. A. Myers	1,000.00
664	Neil Van Horn	475.00
949	Walter A. Breinlein	475.00
5	J. F. Manley	1,000.00
134	P. Fuchs	1,000.00
I. O.	P. F. Turner	1,000.00
3	C. Edward Ash	1,000.00
104	John T. Rooney	1,000.00
27	F. A. Sweitzer	1,000.00
1	C. H. Muckler	1,000.00
309	E. O. Eastham	475.00
3	James F. Herbert	1,000.00
195	Miles Taylor	1,000.00
763	William R. Owens	1,000.00
I. O.	F. Lacey	1,000.00
46	J. F. Holland	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Decker	1,000.00
134	J. G. Jakub	1,000.00
I. O.	C. W. Turner	1,000.00
3	T. M. J. Conway, Jr.	1,000.00
I. O.	Frank Mack	1,000.00
3	Robert Morrow	1,000.00
I. O.	Freman Doucette	1,000.00
659	L. C. Kouts	475.00
17	Leo Kervin	650.00
18	F. H. Gies	1,000.00
83	William Sidney Burnside	475.00
817	J. H. Stackpole	1,000.00
521	Clarence A. Malm	825.00
103	P. J. Kelley	1,000.00
103	Harrie Goodwin	1,000.00
I. O.	Lewis Stern	1,000.00
9	J. H. Stephens	475.00
18	Clarence Fuller	300.00
17	J. F. Drazan	1,000.00
5	I. Waggoner	1,000.00
I. O.	W. J. Newton	1,000.00
382	R. S. Denny	1,000.00
104	Patrick Norton	1,000.00
101	Walter F. Smith	1,000.00
70	T. R. Chartters	475.00
26	T. A. Noonan	1,000.00
494	M. J. Mellon	300.00
9	G. B. Fahey	1,000.00
352	V. Herrick	1,000.00
I. O.	J. M. Watkins	1,000.00
103	Joseph P. Dillon, Jr.	1,000.00

L. U.	Name	Amount
1072	Joseph R. Pedro	1,000.00
9	Richard Berg	1,000.00
1141	John Henry Haggin	1,000.00
I. O.	C. D. Cole	1,000.00
25	James Newman	825.00
466	John Richard Myers	50.00
9	Thomas F. Muldoon	150.00
702	Charles Randolph	150.00
629	David H. Guinan	1,000.00
881	T. R. Stone	150.00
949	William Findlay	150.00
Total		\$55,175.00

TVA WAGE CONFERENCE

(Continued from page 61)

in some cases and a closer examination of the data in other cases. There has been lengthy argument and discussion concerning the interpretation of the data before us. Everyone has participated and there has been opportunity for all of the members of the council to develop and review all of the facts which relate to the entire schedule. Management now desires to have time to review them in relation to its previously expressed opinion and position. As soon as management is able to do so, it hopes to lay before you a proposed schedule for the ensuing year.

"One word about management's attitude toward its proposal. Management has never wanted to adopt the attitude of take it or leave it. The Authority as in the past enters upon these negotiations with full confidence in the desire of the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council, composed of the 15 or 16 labor organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and with full confidence that labor and management are both aware of their heavy responsibilities and of their joint obligations to see that the result finally reached through the process of negotiation is one which is consistent with the law.

"Briefly, we have full confidence in you and we believe you have full confidence in the Authority. Management knows that you are under tremendous pressures. You know that management is under heavy pressures, different, perhaps, but no less real.

"Now one word, speaking more in the capacity of director of personnel and for the Authority, than as chairman of this joint committee. I have said that the Authority has not wanted to take the attitude of 'take it or leave it.' We have recognized the fact that a mass of factual data is subject to varying interpretations and views, and we welcome labor's participation in arriving at an eventual joint agreement as to what the best interpretation of this mountain of facts may be. We believe that that is what labor wants.

"But one thing is clear—that that process is not possible unless we deal with the schedule as a whole and with all the various classifications as a whole. Up to this point we have been reviewing the facts and developing the arguments and interpretations item by item. From here on we must deal with the whole picture. The alternative to that procedure is clear. It means simply that the management would be forced by the limitations

of time and of funds to render the best decision it could make, acting more in the nature of a hearing board. To put the matter clearly, we are confident that the Tennessee Valley Trades and Labor Council represented as a whole on this joint committee will develop its view of the schedule proposed. Only through that means can the process of joint determination of prevailing wages become a practical reality. Action by the council as a council is therefore vital."

Our members can justly be proud of the part our International Office played in this conference and should interest themselves in the report of its representatives to the conference and the account of the conference as contained in the "Blue Book" which is published after each conference. In conclusion let us point out the necessity of each member interesting himself in the operation of this big machine, finding out how it works and helping to make it work better from year to year by cooperating with those charged with the care of the machine. As expressed by one of our members: "All through life you are in one of two positions, someone is carrying you or you are carrying someone else."

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

(Continued from page 68)

"We conclude an agreement with country A, for example, in which we grant concessions on certain commodities which we find it economically profitable to buy abroad. This enables country A to increase its purchases from us. Without the most-favored-nation policy, the benefits to the United States would end here. But with the most-favored-nation clause a part of the agreement, countries B and C take advantage of the concessions granted to country A and increase their exports to the United States. This may enable countries B and C to augment their imports from us. It may also enable countries B and C to buy commodities from country A which we do not need and would not buy. Because of its increased sales to countries B and C, country A is able further to increase its purchases from us. Thus it is that the most-favored-nation policy gives every agreement multiple angles, each adding to the profit we derive from the agreements.

"In short, without the most-favored-nation clause, the agreements program would operate to restrict instead of expand trade, but when included in the agreements the clause is an instrument of much profit. Because of these facts our government is extremely careful that the clause be not allowed to open the way for mass importation of products made by cheap labor that could undersell domestic products, and so endanger the agreements program."

Dr. Terry denies, as does Dr. Lubin, that any harm to American labor in the zinc, shoe, flat glass and woolen textiles has been caused by the trade compact program.

In a world gone mad in war—and it should be emphatically remembered that economic aggression is a form of warfare, and usually precedes armed conflict—it is a refreshing thing to find the American nation, led by Cordell Hull, seeking the ways of peace. The very method of the Secretary of State is one familiar to labor and one that should recommend itself to labor.

Co-operating Manufacturers

Gratifying response to idea of unity and cooperation in the electrical industry is revealed. New manufacturers are being added to the list.

The following is new:

C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

THE COMPLETE LIST IS AS FOLLOWS:

Complete List

CONDUIT AND FITTINGS

ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
ENAMELED METALS CO., Etna, Pa.
NATIONAL ENAMELING & MFG. CO., Etna, Pa.
SIMPLET ELECTRIC CO., 123 N. Sangamon St., Chicago, Ill.

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.
STEELDUCT CO., Youngstown, Ohio.
BRIDGEPORT SWITCH CO., Bridgeport, Conn.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

WIESMANN FITTING CO., Ambridge, Pa.
GARLAND MFG. CO., 3003 Grant Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CONDUIT FITTINGS CORP., 6400 W. 66th St., Chicago, Ill.

SWITCHBOARDS, PANEL BOARDS AND ENCLOSED SWITCHES

AUTOMATIC SWITCH CO., 154 Grand St., New York City.
COLE ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 4300 Crescent St., Long Island City, N. Y.
EMPIRE SWITCHBOARD CO., 810 4th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
I. T. FRIEDMAN CO., 53 Mercer St., New York City.
FEDERAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 50 Paris St., Newark, N. J.
LEXINGTON ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 17 E. 40th St., New York City.
METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.
ROYAL SWITCHBOARD CO., 460 Driggs Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
WILLIAM WURDACK ELECTRIC MFG. CO., St. Louis, Mo.
J. P. MANYPENNY, Philadelphia, Pa.
STANDARD SWITCHBOARD CO., 134 Noll St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
COMMERCIAL CONTROL & DEVICE CORP., 45 Roebling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
PENN ELECTRICAL COMPANY, Irwin, Pa.
SWITCHBOARD APP. CO., 2305 W. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.
BRENK ELECTRIC CO., 549 Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
CHICAGO SWITCHBOARD MFG. CO., 426 S. Clinton St., Chicago, Ill.
PEERLESS ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
KOLTON ELECTRIC MANUFACTURING CO., Newark, N. J.
CREGIER ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.
ELECTRIC STEEL BOX & MFG. CO., 500 S. Throop St., Chicago, Ill.
REUBEN A. ERICKSON, 3645 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill.
HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
MAJOR EQUIPMENT CO., 4603 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
GUS BERTHOLD ELECTRIC CO., 17 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.

MARQUETTE ELECTRIC CO., 311 N. Des Plaines St., Chicago, Ill.
C. J. PETERSON & CO., 725 W. Fulton St., Chicago, Ill.
FRANK ADAM ELECTRIC CO., St. Louis, Mo.
THE PRINGLE ELECTRICAL MFG. CO., 1906-12 N. 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
CLEVELAND SWITCHBOARD COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
LEONARD ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
POWERLITE COMPANY, 4145-51 East 79th St., Cleveland, Ohio.
LAGANKE ELECTRIC COMPANY, Cleveland, Ohio.
AMERICAN ELECTRIC SWITCH CORP., Minerva, Ohio.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
GILLESPIE EQUIPMENT CORP., 27-01 Bridge Plaza North, Long Island City, N. Y.

ELECTRIC SIGNAL APPARATUS, TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SUPPLIES

AUTH ELECTRICAL SPECIALTY CO., INC., 422 East 53rd St., New York City.
ACME FIRE ALARM CO., 36 West 15th St., New York City.

L. J. LOEFFLER INC., 351-3 West 41st St., New York City.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CO., 1001 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.
STANLEY & PATTERSON, INC., 150 Varick St., New York City.

OUTLET BOXES

KNIGHT ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 1357-61 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
TAPLET MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
ELECTRICAL REQUIREMENTS CO., 2210 N. 28th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood, Ill.
ARROW CONDUIT & FITTINGS CORP., 419 Lafayette St., New York City.
STANDARD ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., 223 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
STEEL CITY ELECTRIC CO., Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
HOPE ELECTRICAL PRODUCTS CO., 353 Boyden Ave., Maplewood, N. J.
BELMONT METAL PRODUCTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
PENN PANEL AND BOX CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WIRE, CABLE AND CONDUIT

CIRCLE WIRE & CABLE CORP., 5500 Maspeth Ave., Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.
 CRESCENT INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Trenton, N. J.
 COLUMBIA CABLE & ELECTRIC COMPANY, 45-45 30th Place, Long Island City, N. Y.
 BISHOP WIRE AND CABLE CORPORATION, 420 East 25th St., New York City.
 WALKER BROTHERS, Conshohocken, Pa.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Pawtucket, R. I.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Hastings-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.
 EASTERN TUBE & TOOL COMPANY, INC., 594 Johnson Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., Wheeling, W. Va.
 ACORN INSULATED WIRE CO., 225 King St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PROVIDENCE INSULATED WIRE CO., INC., 58 Waldo St., Providence, R. I.
 AMERICAN METAL MOULDING CO., 146 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
 HABIRSHAW CABLE & WIRE CO., Yonkers, N. Y.
 COLLYER INSULATED WIRE CO., Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I.
 EASTERN INSULATED WIRE & CABLE CO., Conshohocken, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORP., Pawtucket, R. I.

MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 TRIANGLE CONDUIT & CABLE CO., INC., 9227 Horace Harding Blvd., Flushing, L. I., N. Y.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 PARANITE WIRE & CABLE CORPORATION, Jonesboro, Ind.
 ANACONDA WIRE & CABLE CO., Marion, Ind.
 HAZARD INSULATED WIRE WORKS DIVISION of the OKONITE COMPANY, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
 GENERAL CABLE CORPORATION, Bayonne, N. J.

ARMATURE AND MOTOR WINDING, AND CONTROLLER DEVICES

WILLIAM KRUG ELECTRIC ENGINEERING CO., 55 Vandam St., New York City.
 NAUMER ELECTRIC CO., 60 Cliff St., New York City.

PREMIER ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 386 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC ENTERPRISE CO., 88 White St., New York City.
 HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

WIRING DEVICES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

LIGHTING FIXTURES AND LIGHTING EQUIPMENT

KLEMM REFLECTOR CO., 132 N. 5th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
 VOIGHT COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa.
 ALLIED CRAFTS CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 MURLIN MFG. CO., INC., 54th St. and Paschall Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
 ARTCRAFT MFG. CO., INC., Philadelphia, Pa.
 STEINMETZ MFG. CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 CHAS. W. FLOOD, JR., CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
 GROSS CHANDELIER CO., 2036 Delmar St., St. Louis, Mo.
 LOUIS BALDINGER & SONS, INC., 59 Harrison Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HUB ELECTRIC CORP., 2219-29 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 RADIANT LAMP CORP., 260-78 Sherman Ave., Newark, N. J.
 BAYLEY & SONS, INC., 105 Vandevceer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 EDW. F. CALDWELL & CO., INC., 38 West 15th St., New York City.
 CASSIDY CO., INC., 36th St. and 43rd Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 COLUMBIA - LIGHTCRFAT CORP., 102 Wooster St., New York City.
 M. EISENBERG & SON, INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 FERRO ART CO., INC., 406 West 31st St., New York City.
 FRINK-STERLING BRONZE CORP., 23-10 Bridge Plaza S., Long Island City, N. Y.
 A. WARD HENDRICKSON & CO., INC., 337 Adams St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 MOE BROTHERS MFG. CO., Fort Atkinson, Wis.
 GEZELSCHAP & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
 RAMBUSCH DEC. CO., 332 East 48th St., New York City.
 FERD RATH, INC., 335 East 46th St., New York City.
 SHAPIRO & ARONSON, INC., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 MITCHELL-VANCE CO., 20 Warren St., New York City.
 THE SIMES CO., INC., 22 West 15th St., New York City.
 G. E. WALTER & SONS, 511 East 72nd St., New York City.
 WARMAN & COOK, INC., 205 East 12th St., New York City.
 CHAS. J. WEINSTEIN & CO., INC., 2 West 47th St., New York City.
 LINCOLN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2630 Erskine St., Detroit, Mich.
 MOE-BRIDGES CORP., and the ELECTRIC SPRAYIT CO., 220 N. Broadway, Milwaukee, Wis.
 BUTLER-KOHAUS, INC., 2328 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
 METAL CRAFT STUDIO, 623 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.

LIGHTING STUDIOS, INC., 6 Atlantic St., Newark, N. J.
 JAEHNIG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 221-223 13th Ave., Newark, N. J.
 ORANGE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 69 Hoyt St., Newark, N. J.
 MISSOURI ART METAL COMPANY, 1408 N. Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 BEAUX ARTS LIGHTING CO., INC., 107 E. 12th St., New York City.
 BIRCHALL BROS., INC., 330 W. 34th St., New York City.
 BLACK & BOYD MFG. CO., INC., 430 E. 53rd St., New York City.
 CENTURY LIGHTING INC., 419 W. 55th St., New York City.
 FULL-O-LITE CO., INC., 95 Madison Ave., New York City.
 KLIENGL BROTHERS, INC., 321 W. 50th St., New York City.
 KUPFERBERG LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 131 Bowery, New York City.
 THE MANLEY CO., 60 W. 15th St., New York City.
 NELSON TOMBACHER CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 R. & P. MFG. CO., INC., 204 W. Houston St., New York City.
 SUNLIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., 226 Pacific St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 VIKING LIGHTS, INC., 632 W. 51st St., New York City.
 TRIANGLE LIGHTING CO., 248 Chancellor Ave., Newark, N. J.
 EFCOLITE CORP., 27 Breunig Ave., Trenton, N. J.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 F. W. WAKEFIELD BRASS CO., Vermillion, Ohio.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.
 B. B. BELL, 2307 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 BERANEK-ERWIN CO., 2705 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 ELLIOTT FIXTURE CO., 6729 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 ARTHUR CLOUGH CO., 509 N. Robertson Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 THE LUMINAIRE CO., 2206 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 SCHWEITZER BROTHERS, INC., 2837 W. Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.
 SOLAR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 444 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STRICKLEY-STEIN-GERARD, 2404 W. 7th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 HOLLYWOOD FIXTURE CO., 622 N. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 WAGNER-WOODRUFF CO., 830 S. Olive St., Los Angeles, Calif.

MARINE METAL SPINNING CO., 1950 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CARR LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 132 Schieffelin St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STEPHEN BOWERS METAL SPINNING, 814 W. 11th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COKER SCORE CAST, 3872 S. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 COMMERCIAL REFLECTOR COMPANY, 3109 Maple Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
 C. W. COLE CO., INC., 320 E. 12th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 LIGHT CONTROL COMPANY, 1099 W. 35th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 STANDARD ILLUMINATING COMPANY, 2614 S. Main St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 EAGLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 2932 E. Gage Ave., Huntington Park, Calif.
 THE FELDMAN COMPANY, 612 S. Wall St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 FORD HARVEY MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 1206 Long Beach Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.
 CHAPPEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 123 W. 18th St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 GRAND RAPIDS STORE EQUIPMENT CO., 1340 Monroe Ave. N. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
 SMOOT-HOLMAN CO., 320 N. Inglewood Ave., Inglewood, Calif.
 BRIGHT LIGHT REFLECTOR CO., INC., Metropolitan & Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 FRANKFORD LIGHTING FIXTURE MFRS., Philadelphia, Pa.
 WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
 WITTELITE COMPANY, Closter, N. J.
 BUTT SHORE LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., INC., 224 Centre St., New York City.
 CENTRE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 97 E. Houston St., New York City.
 ELECTRICAL METAL PRODUCTS, INC., 49 Clymer St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 GLOBE LIGHTING FIXTURE MANUFACTURING CO., 397 7th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HALCOLITE COMPANY, INC., 68 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 HERMAN PERLA, INC., 176 Worth St., New York City.
 LEVOLITE CO., INC., 176 Grand St., New York City.
 MAJESTIC METAL S. & S. CO., INC., 67 Navy St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 PURITAN LIGHTING FIXTURE CO., 23 Boerum St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 R & R LIGHTING PRODUCTS, INC., 217 Centre St., New York City.
 MAX SCHAFFER CO., INC., Stagg and Morgan Aves., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 STERLART FIXTURE CO., INC., 476 Broome St., New York City.
 BENSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Kansas City, Mo.

LUMINOUS TUBE TRANSFORMERS

JEFFERSON ELECTRIC CO., Bellwood,
Ill.RED ARROW ELECTRIC CORPORATION,
100 Coit St., Irvington, N. J.
FRANCE MFG. COMPANY, Cleveland,
Ohio.NATIONAL TRANSFORMER CORP., 224-
232 21st Ave., Paterson, N. J.

PORTABLE LAMPS AND LAMP SHADES

ABBEY ORTNER LAMP CO., 30 West 26th
St., New York City.ROBERT ABBEY, INC., 9 West 29th St.,
New York City.ABELS-WASSERBERG & CO., INC., 15
East 26th St., New York City.ACTIVE LAMP MOUNTING CO., INC.,
124 West 24th St., New York City.AETNA LAMP & SHADE CO., INC., 49
East 21st St., New York City.ARROW LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 34 West
20th St., New York City.ART METAL GUILD CO., INC., 75 Roeb-
ling St., Brooklyn, N. Y.ARTISTIC LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 395 4th
Ave., New York City.AUDREY ART SHADE STUDIO, INC., 3
West 19th St., New York City.FREDERICK BAUMAN, 106 East 19th
St., New York City.BEAUX ART LAMPS & NOVELTY CO.,
294 E. 137th St., Bronx, N. Y.J. BENNETT, INC., 360 Furman St., Brook-
lyn, N. Y.BILLIG MFG. CO., INC., 135 West 26th
St., New York City.C. N. BURMAN CO., 10 West 20th St., New
York City.CARACK CO., INC., 87 35th St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.CHELSEA SILK LAMP SHADE CO., 33
West 17th St., New York City.CITY LAMP SHADE CO., INC., 132 West
21st St., New York City.COLONIAL SILK LAMP SHADE CORP.,
37 East 21st St., New York City.DACOR CORP., 40 West 27th St., New York
City.DANART LAMP SHADES, INC., 6 West
18th St., New York City.DAVART, INC., 16 West 32nd St., New
York City.DELITE MFG. CO., INC., 24 West 25th St.,
New York City.DORIS LAMPSHADE, INC., 118 West 22nd
St., New York City.EASTERN ART STUDIOS, 11 West 32nd
St., New York City.ELCO LAMP & SHADE STUDIO, 39 East
19th St., New York City.FRANKART, INC., 200 Lincoln Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y.H. GOLDBERG, INC., 23 East 26th St.,
New York City.GOODLITE CO., 36 Greene St., New York
City.GRAHAM SHADES, INC., 36 W. 20th St.,
New York City.GREENLY LAMP & SHADE CO., 12 West
27th St., New York City.PAUL HANSON CO., INC., 15 East 26th
St., New York City.J. B. HIRSH CO., INC., 18 West 20th St.,
New York City.MAX HORN & BROS., INC., 236 5th Ave.,
New York City.HY-ART LAMP & SHADE MFG. CO., 16
W. 19th St., New York City.INDULITE, INC., 67 35th St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.INDUSTRIAL STUDIOS, INC., 67 35th St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.KEG O PRODUCTS CORP., 40 West 20th
St., New York City.WARREN L. KESSLER, 119 West 24th St.,
New York City.LAGIN-VICTOR CORP., 49 West 24th St.,
New York City.LeBARON LAMP SHADE MFG. CO., 14
West 18th St., New York City.LEONARDO LAMP MFG. CO., INC., 591
Broadway, New York City.LULIS CORPORATION, 29 East 22nd St.,
New York City.LUMINART LAMP SHADE PROD., INC.,
146 West 25th St., New York City.METROPOLITAN ONYX & MARBLE CO.,
449 West 54th St., New York City.MILLER LAMP SHADE CO., 56 West 24th
St., New York City.MODERN ONYX MFG. CO., INC., 262
Rockaway Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.NATALIE SHADES, INC., 10 West 20th St.,
New York City.NEIL MFG. CO., INC., 247 Centre St., New
York City.WILLIAM R. NOE & SONS, INC., 231
Willoughby St., Brooklyn, N. Y.NOVA MFG. CO., 89 Bogart St., Brooklyn,
N. Y.NUART METAL CREATIONS, INC., 40
West 25th St., New York City.S. ORTNER CO., 36 West 24th St., New
York City.ONYX NOVELTY CO., INC., 950 Hart St.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.EDWARD PAUL & CO., INC., 1133 Broad-
way, New York City.PERIOD LAMP SHADE CORP., 15 E. 31st
St., New York City.PERKINS MARINE LAMP CO., 1943 Pit-
kin Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.PITMAN DREITZER & CO., INC., 3511
14th Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.PLAZA STUDIOS, INC., 305 East 47th St.,
New York City.QUALITY LAMP SHADE CO., 12 East 22nd
St., New York City.QUOIZEL, INC., 15 East 26th St., New
York City.REGAL LAMP SHADE CO., 15 West 27th
St., New York City.RELIANCE LAMP & SHADE CO., 10 West
23rd St., New York City.

S & J ROLES, 23 E. 21st St., New York City.

RUBAL LIGHTING NOVELTY CORP., 36
West 20th St., New York City.L. ROSENFELD & CO., INC., 15 East 26th
St., New York City.GEORGE ROSS CO., INC., 6 West 18th St.,
New York City.SAFRAN & GLUCKSMAN, INC., 8 West
30th St., New York City.SALEM BROTHERS, 104 E. Elizabeth Ave.,
Linden, N. J.L. J. SCHWARTZ CO., INC., 48 East 21st
St., New York City.SHELBURNE ELECTRIC CO., 40 West
27th St., New York City.SPECIAL NUMBER LAMP & SHADE CO.,
290 5th Ave., New York City.S. & R. LAMP CORP., 632 Broadway, New
York City.STAHL & CO., JOSEPH, 22 West 38th St.,
New York City.STERLING ONYX LAMPS, INC., 19 West
24th St., New York City.STERN ELEC. NOVELTIES MFG. CO.,
INC., 24 East 18th St., New York City.STUART LAMP MFG. CORP., 109-13 S.
5th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.SUNBEAM LAMP SHADE CORP., 3 East
28th St., New York City.TEBOR, INC., 36 West 25th St., New York
City.TROIJAN NOVELTY CO., 24 West 25th St.,
New York City.UNIQUE SILK LAMP SHADE CO., INC.,
18 East 18th St., New York City.VICTOR MFG. CO., 621 6th Ave., New
York City.WATKINS LAMP MFG. CO., 6 West 18th
St., New York City.WAVERLY LAMP MFG. CORP., 718
Broadway, New York City.WHITE LAMPS, INC., 43 West 24th St.,
New York City.WRIGHT ACCESSORIES, INC., 40 West
25th St., New York City.

ELEVATOR CONTROL BOARDS AND CONTROLLING DEVICES

HOFFMAN-SOONS CO., 387 1st Ave.,
New York City.C. J. ANDERSON CO., 212 W. Hubbard
St., Chicago, Ill.HERMANSEN ELECTRICAL ENGINEER-
ING CO., 653 11th Ave., New York City.

ELECTRICAL SPECIALTIES

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Bar-
clay St., New York City.O. Z. ELECTRICAL MANUFACTURING
CO., INC., 262-6 Bond St., Brooklyn, N. Y.UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg,
W. Va.BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO.,
7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.

ELECTRICAL METAL MOLDING

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS WIREMOLD COMPANY, Hartford, Conn.
CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

RADIO MANUFACTURING

AIR KING PRODUCTS, Hooper St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 ANSLEY RADIO CORP., 4377 Bronx Blvd., Bronx, N. Y.
 DAVID BOGEN CO., INC., 663 Broadway, New York City.
 DE WALT RADIO CORP., 436-40 Lafayette St., New York City.
 UNITED SCIENTIFIC LABORATORIES, 508 6th Ave., New York City.
 FADA RADIO AND ELECTRIC, 3020 Thompson Ave., Long Island City, N. Y.
 REMLER COMPANY, LTD., San Francisco, Calif.
 AUTOMATIC WINDING CO., INC., 900 Passaic Ave., East Newark, N. J.
 GAROD RADIO, 115 4th Ave., New York City.
 RADIO CONDENSER COMPANY, Camden, N. J.
 ESPEY RADIO, 67 Irving Place, New York City.

INSULINE CORP. OF AMERICA, 30-30 Northern Blvd., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LUXOR RADIO CORP., 521 W. 23rd St., New York City.
 REGEL RADIO, 14 E. 17th St., New York City.
 TRANSFORMER CORP. OF AMERICA, 69 Wooster St., New York City.
 TODD PRODUCTS CO., 179 Wooster St., New York City.
 PILOT RADIO CORP., 37-06 36th St., Long Island City, N. Y.
 DETROLA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORPORATION, 3630 W. Fort St., Detroit, Mich.
 CONDENSER CORPORATION OF AMERICA, South Plainfield, N. J.
 GENERAL INSTRUMENT CORPORATION, 829 Newark Ave., Elizabeth, N. J.
 CROSLEY RADIO CORPORATION, 3401 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WELLS-GARDNER & CO., 2701 N. Kildare Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 TELERADIO ENGINEERING CORP., 484 Broome St., New York City.
 COSMIC RADIO CORP., 699 East 135th St., Bronx, N. Y.
 BELMONT RADIO CORPORATION, 1257 Fullerton Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 COMMERCIAL RADIO-SOUND CORP., 570 Lexington Ave., New York City.
 SONORA RADIO AND TELEVISION CORP., 2626 W. Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTROMATIC EXPORTS CORP., 30 East 10th St., New York City.
 CLOSTER ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., Closter, N. J.
 BLUDWORTH, INC., 79 Fifth Ave., New York City.

SOCKETS, STREAMERS, SWITCH PLATES

UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va. C. D. WOODS ELECTRIC COMPANY, 826 Broadway, New York City.

ELECTRIC BATTERIES

UNIVERSAL BATTERY COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

FEDERAL STORAGE BATTERY CO., Chicago, Ill.

MONARK BATTERY CO., INC., 4556 West Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

FLASHLIGHT, FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

DRY CELL BATTERIES AND FUSES

ACME BATTERY, INC., 59 Pearl St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

GELARDIN, INC., 49 Nassau St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

UNITED STATES ELECTRIC MFG. CORP., New York City.

METROPOLITAN ELECTRIC MFG. CO., 22-48 Steinway St., Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

ELECTRODE MANUFACTURING

GENERAL SCIENTIFIC CORP., 4829 S. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ENGINEERING GLASS LABORATORIES, INC., 32 Green St., Newark, N. J.

LUMINOUS TUBE ELECTRODE CO., 1120 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.
 ELECTRONIC DEVICES, INC., 3314 S. Western Ave., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO ELECTRODE LABORATORIES, 10 State Street, St. Charles, Ill.

VOLTARC TUBES, INC., 21 Beach St., Newark, N. J.
 UNITED NEON SUPPLY CORP., 94 Academy St., Newark, N. J.

FLOOR BOXES

STEEL CITY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

RUSSELL & STOLL COMPANY, 125 Barclay St., New York City.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.

THOMAS & BETTS CO., 36 Butler St., Elizabeth, N. J.

HOUSEHOLD APPLIANCES

VIDRIO PRODUCTS CORP., 3920 Calumet Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS

C. H. LEIBFRIED MFG. CORPORATION, 97 Guernsey St., Brooklyn, N. Y.
 DAY-BRITE REFLECTOR CO., 5401 Bulwer, St. Louis, Mo.
 NATIONAL ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CORP., Ambridge, Pa.
 CARL BAJOHRE LIGHTING CONDUCTOR CO., St. Louis, Mo.
 ELECTRIC SPECIALTY CO., Stamford, Conn.
 SAMSON UNITED CORP., Rochester, N. Y.
 LION MFG. CORP., Chicago, Ill.

PRESTO RECORDING CORP., 242 West 55th St., New York City.
 PATTERSON MFG. CO., Dennison, Ohio.
 HANSON-VAN WINKLE-MUNNING CO., Matawan, N. J.
 MOHAWK ELECTRIC MFG. COMPANY, 60-62 Howard St., Irvington, N. J.
 NEON DEVICE LABORATORIES, New York City.
 TUBE LIGHT ENGINEERING COMPANY, New York City.
 SUPERIOR NEON PRODUCTS, INC., 127 W. 17th St., New York City.

TRANSLITE CO., Jersey City, N. J.
 BULLDOG ELECTRIC PRODUCTS CO., 7610 Joseph Campau Ave., Detroit, Mich.
 KOLUX CORPORATION, Kokomo, Ind.
 UNION INSULATING CO., Parkersburg, W. Va.
 MARLAN ELECTRO PRODUCTS CO., 768 Ceres St., Los Angeles, Calif.
 PENN-UNION ELECTRIC CORP., 315 State St., Erie, Pa.
 WADSWORTH ELECTRIC MFG. CO., INC., Covington, Ky.
 BELSON MFG. CO., 800 South Ada St., Chicago, Ill.

MILLIONS IN PANAMA?

(Continued from page 73)

ernor has stated that all the work will be done by contract, and the Army has decided to let their work out on contract to the lowest bidder. It is necessary now for the American Federation of Labor to secure legislation covering all appropriations for the Army, Navy, Panama Canal, etc., and this is expected during the 1940 opening session of Congress.

To you, the reader of this article, does not all this sound incredible that the Army and Navy officers who were educated and trained at West Point and Annapolis at your tax expense, should favor employing these citizens of England and Panama rather than to employ citizens of the United States? In the final analysis, who has a better right to employment provided through appropriations from the Treasury of the United States than the very citizens who placed the money there in the form of taxation?

RUSSIA HATCHED PLAN

(Continued from page 66)

repeatedly, but without success. In 1926 the Communist International sent special instructions to our party, directing us to take steps to organize an opposition bloc in the trade unions. In line with these instructions we drew up a detailed program on how it should be done. The campaign in the miners' union against John L. Lewis was part of a move to form such an opposition bloc. It was hoped that by defeating Lewis and electing Brophy as president of the United Mine Workers of America, a base of operations would be established which would enable us to create a broad oppositional movement under communist control. These attempts finally culminated in a measure of success 10 years later, with the organization of the Committee for Industrial Organization. The Communist Party not only supported Hillman and Brophy, with whom it had had relations before, but it went further. It threw its wholehearted support to John L. Lewis, the same John L. Lewis who 10 years before was to be driven out from the labor movement. John L. Lewis now became not the black-guard but the hero of organized labor.

From the communist standpoint the rapid strides made by the C. I. O. in gaining a strong foothold in the trade unions and in organizing workers in industries never organized before was a vindication of its opposition to bloc policy. The sudden friendship of the Russian Ambassador for John L. Lewis had more to do with the C. I. O. position on international affairs than it did on trade union matters. John L. Lewis had been for years one of the most outspoken critics and enemies of the Soviet Union. Suddenly he was invited to the most important receptions arranged by Ambassador Troyanovsky. Had not the C. I. O. taken a position on international affairs in line with Soviet policy, I am certain that John L. Lewis would not have been a welcome guest at the Soviet Union embassy in Washington. The political consequences of the C. I. O. are more important to the communists than its trade union policies, because the communists hope through the vehicle of the C. I. O. to establish a political front in the United States that will be the counterpart of what the People's Front of

France was. The Communist Party has closely followed the political ambitions of the C. I. O., and has supported each one of its political moves. The Communist Party hopes through the political activities and pressure of the C. I. O. to force the Democratic Party to adopt a policy which will lead the United States either into a war against Japan or into a combination including the Soviet Union. It is a conscious policy for the embroilment of the United States in war. The Communist Party is prepared to support John L. Lewis in every adventure, provided he will continue to favor those policies which in their opinion are in the interest of the Soviet Union.

As I have pointed out, our party sought to gain a foothold in every trade union, especially in the basic industries. This was in line with the instructions of the Communist International. To demonstrate the ramifications of the Communist Party in the trade unions, let me give a typical meeting of the trade union committee of the central executive committee, held on June 2, 1926, in Chicago. The agenda consisted of 16 points, as follows:

Mining, Railroads, Metal, Textile, Needle, Shoes, Rubber, Food, Printing, State Federation of Labor Programs, New York Port Bureau, British Strike Relief, Montevideo Conference, Youth, Trade Union Educational League Literature, Pullman Porters.

This meeting considered the organization of subcommittees for every trade. Dunne and Johnstone were instructed to submit plans on how these were to be organized. Programs for communist and left wing activity were worked out for the metal industry, the textile industry, the needle trades, and matters concerning the other industries were considered.

Let us take rubber as an example of how each situation was considered. The report to the committee was that the situation in the rubber factories of Akron was a very difficult one, because there were two organizations in the field—an A. F. of L. union with 300 members and a club with 500 members opposed to the A. F. of L. The party had two nuclei in the shops, but no capable leaders among the local comrades. Since real dynamic leadership was necessary, it was decided to get someone to take charge of things and give direction to the struggle for organizing the rubber workers. Meanwhile we were to penetrate whatever existing organizations there were in the field as well as the unions. Dunne, Johnstone and Bittleman were designated to draw up a program for the industry. Foster made a series of motions, which were generally made in such situations. They were:

1. That the district organizer in Cleveland district be instructed to concentrate upon the establishment of shop nuclei in every rubber plant.

2. That we instruct our best comrades to join the club and also the A. F. of L. organization, and undertake to get control of both.

3. In the club we should follow the policy of quietly building up committees based upon the respective plants and departments in these plants, in preparation for the shop committee system.

4. That active preparation be begun in Akron for developing a campaign to approach the workers directly on the basis of economic demands. This campaign to be organized so that the club itself does not appear to take the initiative.

5. We propose that Jack Bradon be sent to go to work in the mills and undertake to take charge of the organization.

It was at this meeting that steps were first taken to organize a port bureau in New York City. Port bureaus were being

organized all over the world upon the direct instructions of the Communist International and the Red Trade Union International, which supplied ample funds for their organization. The purpose of a port bureau was to establish a center in each port that would be active in contacting sailors and workers on ships. Through the activities of the port bureaus it was hoped an effective communist network of seafaring workers could be organized in the ports and on the ocean liners, who could be of invaluable service to the Soviet government for espionage purposes and in the event of a war.

Through our membership of 15,000, insignificant in number, we kept a careful watch on every trade union situation. The national office of the party was like a railroad center from which tracks led to every important trade union and industrial district of the country. We were building up an intricate network of these important centers, for the express purpose of eventually dominating the trade union and industrial centers of the country. Our contacts kept the national office fully informed on all important developments. Our national office acted as a clearing house, and the political committee as a board of directors for this intricate communist industrial network. The information received was digested by the political committee, which made the decisions. Linked up with this network were the party terminals in the various centers, the district offices of the party, each with its district committee and industrial subcommittees, and the various branch and industrial organizations of the Trade Union Educational League. We were perfecting the network for reaching the masses, the winning of the masses depending upon our ability to organize the workers and capture the trade unions. Taking care of this network was no easy matter, for it taxed to the utmost the national leaders of the party and the district leaders. We had to work a minimum of from 18 to 20 hours a day to take care of the problems and situations that accumulated incessantly. We, the leaders, became so wrapped up in the industrial affairs of the party, in the exciting internal fights and politics of the unions, that we had little or no time left to consider what we were doing and where all our confusing intrigues and complicated maneuvers would end.

ARNOLD BURNS BARN

(Continued from page 65)

Guardia Act and in the philosophy of the decisions of Senn v. Tile Layers Union and New Negro Alliance v. Sanitary Grocery Co.

Thus far I have refrained from reference to the specific pronouncement of the Department of Justice recently because it is better judged in the light of the background of the anti-trust laws and their case-law evolution. Unions are to be prosecuted:

- (1) For concerted efforts to prevent use of cheaper materials or more efficient methods. Where is the borderline of exploitation, or speed-up methods? Is this within the omniscience of an administrative official? Will prosecutor now supplant the courts and become a new legislative authority? Having had judicial legislation, are we now to have administrative legislation?

- (2) For compelling the hiring of useless or unnecessary labor. Compare this with Senn v. Tile Layers' Union. Who invests the prosecutor with such capacity to determine one of the most vital factors in the economic war engendered by technology? When and if duly authorized by Congress, this may in time become a proper field for an ad-

ministrative tribunal carefully to survey before acting.

(3) For being parties to and enforcing graft and extortion. It is a sad day when prosecution cannot stop this by means of criminal and penal statutes. Is the prosecution of Capone on income tax violation to excuse the failure of enforcement of criminal laws more directly applicable? Or of Fritz Kuhn for petty larceny to cover the failure to prosecute a multitude of offenses against civil rights?

(4) For agreements to fix prices. When these involve a direct relationship to labor rates and hours, a close question weighted on labor's side is presented. The evil can, as I have indicated, be reached without applying this law to labor.

(5) For destroying an established system of lawful collective bargaining. I suppose this means cross-picketing or disestablishment of company unions. Cannot these be left to the Wagner Act, and is not that their proper sphere?

There may be undisclosed, yet persuasive reason why the Sherman Act is now being pressed against labor unions. Such reason may be found in the President's own estimate of its negligible results. There was some minor success in segregating the Standard Oil units, but in the American Tobacco Company, United States Steel, International Harvester, United Shoe Machinery, Aluminum Co. of America, and like cases, the competitive field has been and is practically barren. Is it possible that, to revive public hopes in the Sherman Act, so

signally ineffective against large scale capital whose units are too strongly armored, the ancient weapon is now to be turned against trade unions, whose armor is thought to be less durable? This would seem to be an attempt by a legal paleontologist to reconstruct from a single ancient fossil "the skeleton of a prehistoric mastodon" with which to terrorize labor unions into abject submission until another period of prosperous "normalcy" shall have rolled over it. This, it is respectfully submitted, is not lawyerlike, nor statesmanlike policy in the administration of laws, whose application should have regard for the changing scenes wrought by social and economic forces.

Once, a long time ago, when Theodore Roosevelt's Attorney General, Philander C. Knox, began enforcing the Sherman Act by serving the complaint on the Northern Securities Company, it is related that J. P. Morgan telephoned to advise that the effect on Wall Street was not a happy one. Knox is said to have replied: "The stock-ticker does not tick in the Department of Justice." One might be moved to inquire whether time is also unrecorded in the sanctuary where reposes the Sherman Act.

The law enforcement officer or judge who is not sufficiently alert to correlate the law to reality in labor disputes does injury more irreparable by far to society than any allegedly "unlawful" activity in pretended violation of anti-trust laws does to sacred property.

Unionism is the result of the evolution of

a wage relationship instead of the old status of the individual workers in industry. That relationship demands concerted action over broad areas, in whole industries, in whatever time and place the objective of improved conditions can be best promoted. Law and the courts must recognize this. One would have thought the educational process had filtered through by this time.

Let labor not underestimate the warning that has been flung out from the walls of granite in this city where the voices of the nation too often sound so far-off and weak.

A cathedral centuries in the building may be destroyed in a moment. The rewards of 50 years of labor's unceasing effort now stand challenged. To all organized labor in this country, without qualification, I give the words of the Holy Book:

"Arise, therefore, and be doing, and the Lord be with thee."

WOMAN'S AUXILIARY

(Continued from page 79)

The ladies of the auxiliary assisted on tag day in behalf of A. F. of L.-WPA defense and brought in good returns. Now the auxiliary feels the urgent need of funds for the A. F. of L.-WPA defense to carry on their struggle for freedom and are sponsoring a benefit dance. Ethel Baldus is chairman of the dance committee. We hope to have a nice check for the WPA defense.

Recently the members and husbands drove out to the new home of our president and surprised Mr. and Mrs. Gilbertson and held a house warming. Sister Gilbertson was presented with a gift for her new home.

At our January meeting William Sinnott and Roy Carlson, representatives from the Card and Label League, spoke on union made goods, where to look for labels and where to buy union made products. The women spend, on the average, 85 per cent of the husband's earnings. With their cooperation we can be of help to the workers of today.

Regardless of cold weather, our ladies turn out for our meetings and new members are joining each month. The serving committee served a dutch lunch in January and what Dagwood Specials the men did make!

May the auxiliaries make headlines and go forward for a national movement.

MINNIE BURKHART.

2807 North Colfax,
Minneapolis, Minn.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. 292, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Editor:

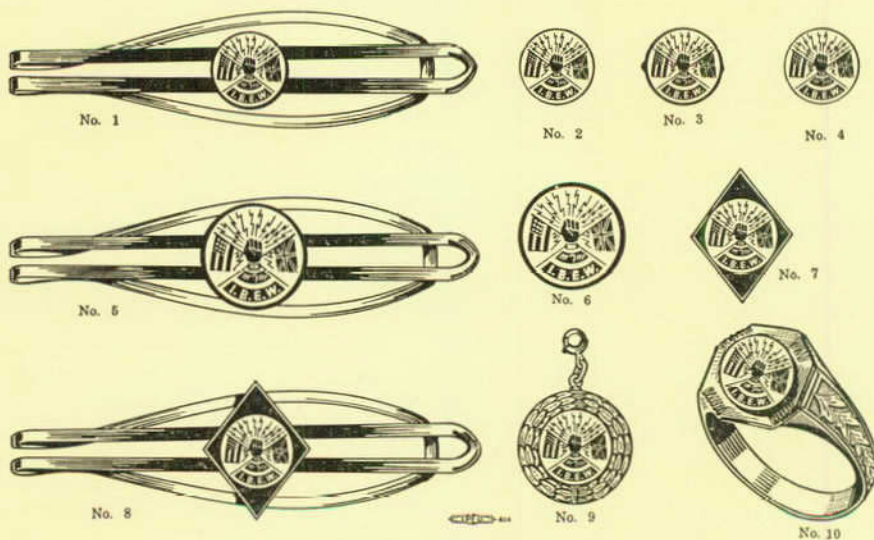
Before anything can be gained in any organization, we must all get together on our problems and formulate our ideas on what we can do to better ourselves to be of more help to organized labor generally.

Our auxiliary here in Minneapolis is 10 years old in February and we are making plans to celebrate our birthday with a card party for members and their husbands. A lovely lunch and evening of entertainment is being planned by our committee. This is an annual affair and we never fail to be there.

As we stand on the brink of a new year we take off our hats to our new set of officers, who are: Mrs. John Davies, president; Mrs. Victor Briggs, secretary; Mrs. Pete Johnson, treasurer.

As I lay down my duties as president of our auxiliary for four years, I want to take this opportunity to express my gratitude for the cooperation and support our members have given me all through my term of office. They have made me feel it was a pleasure and not a duty. I am indeed thankful for what they have done for me and with me, and I hope they will give to our

ENAMELLED EMBLEMATIC JEWELRY FOR I. B. E. W. MEMBERS



(All Cuts actual size)

No. 1—Gold Filled Button Gilt Tie Clasp	\$.80
No. 2—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	.85
No. 3—Rolled Gold Pin (for ladies)	.60
No. 4—Rolled Gold Lapel Button	.60
No. 5—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	1.75
No. 6—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.00
No. 7—10 kt. Gold Lapel Button	1.50
No. 8—10 kt. Gold Button Rolled Gold Tie Clasp	2.25
No. 9—10 kt. Gold Vest Slide Charm	4.00
No. 10—10 kt. Gold Ring	9.00

Order from

G. M. Bugnizet, Secretary

1200 Fifteenth St. N. W.

Washington, D. C.

new president, Mrs. Davies, the same cooperation they have given me. She has always been a very generous and willing worker for the welfare of our auxiliary in every possible way and is indeed deserving of the honor bestowed upon her. As her predecessor, I wish her good luck and happiness with all sincerity in her new work.

MRS. GEORGE NELSON.

3301 Fremont.

WOMEN'S AUXILIARY, L. U. NO. B-465, SAN DIEGO, CALIF.

Editor:

Now that the rush of the holiday season is over and we can come down to earth, what are we going to do with the new year?

The past year has been a happy and busy one for us. We have had several very successful dances and a grand picnic for our families. We also treated our husbands to a fried chicken dinner.

We have held several card parties which have been so successful that we plan to sponsor one each month.

At Christmas we had a large party starting off with a turkey dinner with all the "fixin's," followed by a fine program and tree where jolly old St. Nick (looking suspiciously like Art Hyder) gave the children stockings filled with candy, nuts and oranges and a toy or gift suitable to the age of the child. We also had a "sight unseen" box for the adults which caused much merriment. Dancing to the music of steel guitars concluded an evening of fine entertainment.

We believe the women of organized labor can do much to bring a higher standard of living to all if we buy union made goods from union stores. For remember the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall," holds good for us particularly.

We meet the second and fourth Wednesdays at Utilities Workers Hall, 732 F St., and will welcome any visiting members to our meetings. The second Wednesday is potluck luncheon and do we eat! I am enclosing a picture of the adults at our Christmas party which I hope can be printed. The children previously were given dinner and sent up stairs where they were entertained with games.

AGNES EVANS,

Secretary.

3828 Thirty-second St.,
San Diego, Calif.

UTILITY TAXES PAID

(Continued from page 62)

of that holding company's Tennessee electric properties to the TVA. Over the signature of its president, Wendell L. Wilkie, with a dramatic gesture of heroic self-sacrifice, the company informed the public that it had turned over its Tennessee properties and a \$2,800,000 tax problem.

The text of the advertisement stated, among other things, that:

"... The State of Tennessee and most of the communities we have been serving have depended, in no small part, upon the taxes they have collected from us to pay the cost of their governmental activities, including school, water, fire and health services. . . .

"The communities never had to increase their debts to build plants and distributing systems; they never had to pay out interest on bonds issued for electric service. . . .

"Almost all the money we are receiving from this sale will be used

to pay back the owners of the outstanding bonds and preferred stocks of the Tennessee Electric Power Company. . . . The common shareholders, principally the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, are taking all the loss. . . ."

The advertisement concluded with the expression of hope that the company's "friends and associates in Tennessee will never be required to defend a business of their own against government subsidized competition."

Precisely what impression was this advertisement intended to convey? Certainly the people of Tennessee were no poorer and no less able to pay the cost of government because the company was no longer paying taxes. *The company had paid the taxes from money it had collected from the people.* The consumers were the real taxpayers, and their ability to pay is now greater as a consequence of cheaper electric rates.

It is true that the TVA activities created a tax problem. But the problem is essentially legal, rather than economic, in its nature. It arises from the fact that the TVA is a federal agency and, as such, is not subject to taxation. This federal status, however, does not extend to the municipal and cooperative distribution systems and they are subject to taxation. The extensive changes resulting from the reorganization of the power systems will require a revision of the local tax structure, but this revision is within the jurisdiction and competence of local government and is not for

federal action. The completion of these tax adjustments will not necessarily require rate increases for the reason that electric rates were established after allowance for taxation.

It is estimated that tax payments by co-operatives will amount to \$75,000; by municipal plants to \$1,400,000. In the meantime Congress had anticipated that the property acquisitions for the TVA program would deprive local government of some sources

A. C. POWER WIRING

Covers Everything the electrician needs in A. C. Power Work. Includes figuring, tables, instruments, measurement, Ohm's Law circuits, wiring systems, motors, starting devices, controllers, alternators, central station work, transformers, distribution, etc.

NEW BOOK
FOR ELECTRICAL MEN
Recently Published

★
Makes the Tough Jobs Easy

Here is the one book every electrician needs. Makes heavy power wiring jobs as easy as simple house wiring. Use for study or quick reference. Saves time. Saves embarrassment of getting stuck on a job. Makes money for the user. Flexible hand-book style with more than 480 pages and 647 illustrations. Send name and address on post card and ask for "A. C. Power Wiring" by Wolber and Rose. When postman delivers, deposit \$4.00 plus few cents postage with him. If not satisfied, return in 3 days and money will be refunded.

OTHER HELPFUL BOOKS

House Wiring by same authors NEW EDITION. Includes revised National Electric Code. 40 pages. 669 illus. \$2.50.
D. C. Power Wiring. Includes motors, switchboard, etc. 497 pages, 533 illus. \$3.50.
Pay postman on delivery. Ask for catalogue of other practical books.

GOODHEART-WILLCOX CO., Dept. 610,
2009 Michigan Ave., Chicago

PRICE LIST OF SUPPLIES

Arrears, Official Notice of, per 100	.50	Ledger sheets for above, per 100	2.25
Account Book, Treasurer's	.90	Paper, Official Letter, per 100	.50
Book, Minute for R. S. (small)	2.25	Rituals, extra, each	.25
Book, Minute for R. S. (large)	3.00	Receipt Book, Applicants (300 receipts)	1.75
Book, Day	1.75	Receipt Book, Applicants (750 receipts)	3.50
Book, Roll Call	1.50	Receipt Book, Members (300 receipts)	1.75
Carbon for Receipt Books	.05	Receipt Book, Members (750 receipts)	3.50
Charters, Duplicate	1.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (300 receipts)	1.75
Complete Local Charter Outfit	25.00	Receipt Book, Miscellaneous (750 receipts)	3.50
Constitution, per 100	7.50	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (300 receipts)	1.75
Single copies	.10	Receipt Book, Overtime assessment (750 receipts)	3.50
Electrical Worker, Subscription per year	2.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (750 receipts)	3.50
Emblem, Automobile	1.25	Receipt Book, Temporary (300 receipts)	1.75
Envelopes, Official, per 100	1.00	Receipt Book, Temporary (90 receipts)	.75
Labels, Decalcomania, per 100	.20	Receipt Book, Financial Secretary's	.25
Labels, Metal, per 100	2.50	Receipt Book, Treasurer's	.25
Labels, Neon, per 100	.20	Receipt Holders, each	.30
Labels, Paper, per 100	.20	Research weekly report cards, per 100	.40
Labels, large size for house wiring, per 100	.35	Seal, cut of	1.00
Ledger, loose leaf binder Financial Secretary's 26 tab index	6.50	Seal	4.00
Ledger paper to fit above ledger, per 100	1.50	Seal (pocket)	7.50
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 100 pages	2.50	Withdrawal Cards, with Trans. Cds., per dozen	.40
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 200 pages	3.75	Warrant Book, for R. S.	.30
Ledger, Financial Secretary's, 400 pages	8.00		
(Extra Heavy Binding)			
Ledger, loose-leaf research, including tabs	12.50		

FOR E. W. B. A.

Book Minute	1.50	Constitution and By-Laws, per 100	7.50
Charters, Duplicates	.50	Single Copies	.10
Reinstatement Blanks, per 100	.75	Rituals, each	.25



NOTE—The above articles will be supplied when the requisite amount of cash accompanies the order. Otherwise the order will not be recognized. All supplies sent by us have postage or express charges prepaid.

ADDRESS, G. M. BUGNIAZET, I. S.

of revenue, and Congress therefore provided that 5 per cent of the power revenues be paid to the states "in lieu of taxation." Due to the fact that the TVA activities extended over a greater area than was contemplated at the time of the original legislation, informed sources believe that the 5 per cent allowance may not now be adequate. To remedy this, Senator Norris has proposed a bill to increase the TVA contribution to 10 per cent of the power revenue, which would amount to about \$1,500,000, bringing the total income from taxes and contributions to almost \$3,000,000.

Returning again to a consideration of the advertisement, it asserted that the communities never had to pay interest on electric service bonds. But a further reading of the statement indicates that there were bonds outstanding. Who, then, paid interest on them? Of course the people paid the bond interest. The people paid all the taxes, and all the bond interest, and all the dividends, and all the other expenses, including the expense of propaganda that would conceal the fact that it paid them.

"All the money," of which most was paid to the owners of outstanding bonds and preferred stocks, amounted to \$78,600,000—the common shareholders taking the loss. In negotiating for the purchase of the properties of the Tennessee Electric Power Company, a firm of certified public accountants, Lybrand Ross Bros. & Montgomery, was engaged to determine the original cost of these properties and TVA engineers computed the depreciation. The resulting estimate of the value of the properties at the time of transfer was \$60,000,000. The Federal Power Commission found the transaction to be in the interest of the holders of the securities. If, in spite of a payment of \$18,000,000 in excess of the depreciated cost of the properties, there was still a loss, it requires a great strain on one's imagination to see how the TVA is responsible for, or related to, the loss—unless it is that the loss might have been greater except for TVA's timely and generous intervention.

Commonwealth & Southern's concluding statement, about defending a business against government competition, is a bit beside the point. Where it exists, competition protects consumers from excessive prices. But in monopoly there is no such protection. The Commonwealth & Southern was not confronted with competition from the government or anyone else. If the company's friends can sell their businesses to the government at an equally generous price, they can count themselves lucky. In the meantime, more of them have a chance of having their own business than they had before TVA.

FACTUAL RECORD OF CASE

(Continued from page 63)

The Supreme Court points out that the Brotherhood was well within its legal right to establish the local unions, and local unions were established and are still operating. At the time of their establishment certain workers on the Consolidated Edison properties became the officials of the local unions. They took oaths to abide by the constitution of the Brotherhood and they operated under it for more than two years. They are on record publicly by forceful declaration that the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers has been of inestimable value to the workers of the Consolidated Edison properties.

Now then, these same local union officials have within the recent fortnight connived and conspired to destroy these local unions and treacherously to dissolve the contracts which exist under the law and under the court decision. Without consultation with the international officials these local union officials have held secret meetings and sought to block off a large number of the workers, legally members of the union, into what they describe as an independent union. Following their secret meetings they have held one series of public meetings at which only a small fraction of the many thousands of Consolidated Edison employees, possibly 5 per cent, were present. Under the leadership of these local union officials this small handful of employees have been made to appear as willing to remove themselves from the Brotherhood and set up an independent union. The Brotherhood has suspended these local union officials. The Brotherhood is maintaining its local unions, as always, in accord with the contracts legally set up and legally maintained with the Consolidated Edison Company. The Brotherhood will continue to maintain these local unions and will use every legal and fair means to protect its membership against the treacherous and legally culpable action of the local union officials.

Membership of local unions are clamoring for action against officers who have betrayed them. As we go to press, action is being prepared which will have subsequent reporting.

DEATH STAYS CARTOONIST

(Continued from page 75)

Brother Harrie (Goody) Goodwin, the I. B. E. W. cartoonist, brought to the attention of all by a very clever drawing what we in Local No. 103 are attempting to do in the way of further educating our membership.

"About two months ago the officers, in connection with the Boston school department, made arrangements to open classes in advanced drawing and electricity, oil-burning theory and construction, refrigeration and air conditioning, with the purpose in mind of further educating our membership to the point where they will be able to meet all the necessary requirements that tend to make a good mechanic.

"The school meets every Saturday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m. All those who have availed themselves of the opportunity of attending have been lavish in their praises of the courses offered and of the instructors of each class. Instructors Joe Connors and Harrie Goodwin have been members of 103 for over 25 years. We have a number of other electrical instructors in the schools of Boston who are also members. These men, under the supervision of Coordinator Moriarity, are doing a great piece of work for our members."

At the time of his death Brother Goodwin was again proving his devotion to

his local in the position of acting financial secretary, shouldering the hard work and responsibility of an office which all recognize as one of the most difficult in any local's organization.

It is impossible not to mourn the untimely demise of such a man at the early age of 55. As reflected by his work in the JOURNAL, his capabilities were increasing steadily, while his desire to render intelligent service to the Brotherhood never diminished.

CAN TEEMING

(Continued from page 72)

the struggle of the many against the special privilege of the few based upon pedigree or unjust legal sanctions, it was pointed out that one of the present dangers consists of the threat of tyranny by the many. This threat arises from the spread of superficial rather than genuine education, and from the growth and standardizing of new instruments of communication so that the press, radio and even the schools become the instruments of demagoguery. The intelligent exercise of freedom depends upon the freedom of access to the facts as well as upon freedom of thought and freedom of speech. All facts may be equally true, but they are not equally important. The Nazis, it was pointed out, boast that even without falsification or suppression of facts, they can control thought if they be permitted only to say where the emphasis and repetition should be placed. To protect itself against propaganda, misinformation and ignorance which cannot be recognized as such, democracy must instill among its people what a British delegate called a "knowledge-itch," which he characterized as being greater than knowledge itself in the sense that knowing the way about a library is greater than knowing any one book by heart.

The religious and moral sanctions of democracy were also appraised. Men should be free, not alone because they choose to be free, but because it is their nature to be so. Their rational nature, if they are true to it, requires that men be free, but it also requires that the freedom be exercised with intelligence, caution, restraint and consideration for the rights of their fellows who, as creatures of God, are always in the last analysis truly their equals.

The Congress on Education for Democracy was a voluntary gathering without official status, but it represented an unprecedented and courageous experiment wherein professional educators invited laymen to join them in seminars in which their own conduct, achievements and defects were the subjects for discussion. As such it made no resolutions and sponsored no conclusions, but it did contribute to a better understanding between professional and lay groups, and an appreciation of their common problems. In so doing the educators evidenced their own sincerity and confidence in the democratic processes and set an example that might well be followed by others.

I. B. E. W. RING



The sort of gift an Electrical Worker would be mighty happy to wear on his finger—a great idea for a prize in organization campaigns! With the union emblem, this ring in 10 - karat gold is priced at

\$9.00

LOCAL UNION OFFICIAL RECEIPTS FROM DECEMBER 12, 1939, TO JANUARY 10, 1940

L. U. 164466 165787	L. U. 204047 204964	L. U. 268235 268238	L. U. 99—(Cont.)	L. U. 141—	L. U. 200—	L. U. 257—
B-1—	204047 204964	B 268235 268238	49550 49659	137884 137915	301671 301725	475216 475244
233431 233652	418855 418864	B 307430 307459	127014 127026	306314	B-201—	259—
B 244901 244906	22904 23100	767247 767275	100—	619873 619928	B 895501 895836	259—
387127 387145	23101 23666	B 136916 136919	581883 581885	105705 105750	740487 740700	465237 465238
B 864280 864527	B 134786 134787	250475	897431 897479	196912 197056	761784 762000	786994 787023
985916 985929	401713 401730	B 716176 717363	101—	251636 251773	205—	262—
986244 986297	B 943550 943908	987149 987183	B-102—	750460 750485	992157 992179	263—
B-3—	340229 340232	B 519231 519560	279507 279511	988859 988916	47604 47630	237173 237249
AJ 5973 5993	B 519231 519560	539441 539900	934046 934137	105705 105750	965106 965111	251068 251073
AJ 19948 19966	91261 91277	380342 380345	104—	196912 197056	211—	B 309344 309347
AJ 20115 20124	747676 747689	983831 983921	186001 186050	251636 251773	12440 12443	B 724092 724159
DBM 1099 1112	12—	12247 12260	877301 877500	576122 576130	55531 55600	919867 919884
DBM 1229 1254	747676 747689	122395 1229750	B-105—	152—	659281 659300	265—
DBM 1407 1413	303121 303250	249751 249920	B 283519 283525	871461 871492	21514 21523	651508 651527
DBM 1602 1608	654103	790749 790750	B 291432 291451	156—	51346 51368	267—
DBM 1801 1803	B-17—	B-65—	469002 469010	22568 119746	130525 130545	268—
DH 84 165	214421 215060	3795 230251	B-106—	119746 119771	B 237220 237222	298900 298932
EJ 1195 1200	337087 337088	230251 230417	B 324913 324924	568175 568176	804341 804416	269—
EJ 1334 1400	452603 453612	B 336980 337005	769876 769919	837209 837227	131446 131466	12065 12067
EJ 1439 1563	B-18—	931414 931473	964217 964220	158—	644922 644971	71074 71082
EJ 1621 1706	B 137554 137585	986990 987000	107—	234494 234517	645354 645377	270—
EJ 1837 1897	286911 287250	B-66—	111371 111466	6243 6290	978267 978576	271—
EJ 2001 2014	398983 399000	222159 222750	167353 167355	209992 210000	140951 141000	224663 224668
EJ 2401 2403	431251 431769	B 310217 310239	612134	782996 783000	782996 783000	626803 626918
EAp 1477 1519	590251 590342	390549 390588	27941 28047	309250 309257	388501 388610	B-272—
EAp 1623 1672	B 810862 811190	B 590250 590250	105325 105327	B 321540 321569	88527 88531	B 302902 302909
EAp 1801 1829	970313 970350	B 815251 815413	137442 137597	574745 574746	755756 755780	B 720939 720947
EAp 2001 2016	33871 33990	872079 872111	B 316801 316801	105303 105316	549963 549977	275—
F 182 183	7583 926436	67—	B 332119 332120	163—	109466 109471	32998 33000
H 2572 2600	132 182694	68—	82409 82424	272657 272720	662897 662949	757069 757099
H 2650 2736	183001 183189	69—	262672 263250	164—	78954 78954	984001 984010
H 2801 2806	907761 907769	70—	700267 700331	48751 49090	615426 615469	B-276—
H 3045 3049	27—	71—	111—	49851 50250	88269 88270	B 674530 674613
H 3204 3209	185948 185956	72—	200328	159176 159381	391382 391396	B 864805 864816
H 3401 3402	398489 398501	73—	708506 708549	616541 616555	807501 807550	54751 54880
H 3601 3602	123918 123925	74—	934844 934846	166—	807501 807550	20962 209975
I 4757 4800	B 273488 273490	75—	215400 215410	115818 115880	807501 807550	425393 425400
I 4871 5000	308581 308952	76—	64816 64818	239658 239662	88269 88270	278—
I 5008 5150	399064 399069	77—	930370 930383	914250 914259	391382 391396	4094 126724
I 5272 5366	137797 137826	78—	418306 418316	169—	63939 63943	126724 126743
I 5446 5541	247486 247490	79—	48109 48122	746182 746215	608483 608516	79642 79681
I 5715 5758	22073 22073	80—	199671 199800	800589 800597	807501 807550	162011 162012
I 5801 5815	44285 44287	81—	B-77—	842129 842198	341791 341800	422151 422163
I 6001 6051	B 273994 273995	82—	B 127164 127166	842129 842198	63939 63943	521238 521241
I 6201 6291	468001 468048	83—	158385 160219	31831 31833	608483 608516	291—
I 6401 6454	B 720064 720078	84—	383794 383841	417442 417481	36090 36090	5799 5818
I 6601 6602	B 743989 744000	85—	B 701794 701973	177—	848148 848247	58827 58829
IAp 256 280	64876 64893	86—	B 704876 705269	32537 32841	438540 438578	116126 116136
J 786 800	69636 69636	87—	922382 922387	71211 71250	B-232—	166890 166890
J 856 882	221615 221915	88—	B-78—	165751 166046	B 302545 302549	518608 518640
J 1004 1020	251842 251853	89—	B 726696 726745	800433 800442	937720 937745	295—
J 1201 1233	595697 595715	90—	B-79—	131884 132020	B-234—	303933 304010
J 1401 1412	184191 184197	91—	B 259686 259687	B 274960 274961	235—	585480 585482
OA 20560 20577	Misc 184558 184634	92—	B 809533 809603	308931 308932	29272 29282	731756 731761
OA 21470 21533	202489 202500	93—	862076 862126	885246 885280	385205 385214	114333 114363
OA 21624 21653	287251 287673	94—	786435 786484	76932 76933	16829 16829	599608 599616
OA 21817 21833	97239 97241	95—	116519 116579	416073 416100	165456 165475	755533 755543
OA 22213 22246	604821 604969	96—	101040 101088	185—	28004 28004	B-302—
OA 22401 22416	604821 604969	97—	273857 274457	197443 197447	181533 181569	B 274315 274315
XG 79458 79502	833984 833994	98—	275049 275250	620859 620918	520407 520442	390845 390861
BFQ 15979 15986	834430	99—	405798 405823	201764 201764	241—	887191 887282
BFQ 16061 16069	146701 146703	100—	440251 440327	387601 387613	243—	967110 967157
BFQ 16444 16448	104649 104654	101—	B 727211 727286	784498 784500	51974 51976	767179 767181
BLQ 7163 7200	46—	102—	53172 53250	525261 525300	119463 119482	B 243488 243490
BLQ 7442 7515	146701 146703	103—	103113 103124	498558 498594	175501 175640	298826 299146
BLQ 7702 7732	104649 104654	104—	240001 240241	191—	421180 421201	593212 593221
BLQ 8001 8026	46—	105—	B-86—	200334 200367	670801 671250	B 725309 725395
BMQ 9182 9200	97239 97241	106—	B 6961 6981	247779 248080	246—	42068 42068
BMQ 9393 9469	604821 604969	107—	B 115255 115286	648864 649106	400779 400785	28339 28339
BMQ 9659 9697	833984 833994	108—	52873 52913	142329 142370	251—	B 261042 261042
BM 38338 38400	834430	109—	B 227605 227613	301184 301437	389506 389511	624438 624491
BSQ 1862 1872	146701 146703	110—	B 227723 227723	568771 568772	521026 521070	116720 116736
BSQ 2034 2035	104649 104654	111—	B 227723 227723	12554 12656	62266 62287	230903 230904
B 1048 1196	46—	112—	B 227723 227723	71499 71546	756712 756712	B-309—
B 1332 1600	97239 97241	113—	B 227723 227723	71521 71537	381964 381966	4186 4187
B 1718 2000	604821 604969	114—	B 227723 227723	585853 585863	79487 79495	104535 104877
B 2030 2180	833984 833994	115—	B 227723 227723	787718 787972	395891 395907	111562 111750
B 2401 2534	146701 146703	116—	B 227723 227723	437142 437160		138301 138342
B 2801 2924	104649 104654	117—	B 227723 227723			219001 219031
B 3201 3322	46—	118—	B 227723 227723			220153 220500
B 4001 4062	97239 97241	119—	B 227723 227723			250501 250882
4—	97239 97241	120—	B 227723 227723			
5—	97239 97241	121—	B 227723 227723			
6—	97239 97241	122—	B 227723 227723			
7—	97239 97241	123—	B 227723 227723			
8—	97239 97241	124—	B 227723 227723			

L. U. B-309—(Cont.) B 285950 285997 B 293861 293911 424432 424500	L. U. 378— 387001 387002 783296 783300 380— 908080 908100 384— 758446 758451 385— 81677 81694 B-387— 142202 142204 B 322845 322846 B 728719 728731 B-388— 95139 95147 B 321014 321015 389— 168303 168317 390— 30953 30991 568421 568422 391— 530683 530687 394— 306987 307004 395— 385801 385813 619031 397— 731056 731093 398— 430835 430837 930943 931014 400— 319503 319526 401— 136845 136874 403— 385064 385085 404— 768413 768438 406— 297215 297232 436031 408— 149546 149552 173037 272327 272438 409— 184508 184571 411— 205723 205724 453855 453856 770276 770326 413— 231133 231176 891038 891072 414— 439105 439106 610876 610906 415— 143962 143970 419689 419700 386401 386409 416— 194895 473718 473743 417— 219891 219923 B-420— 914483 914512 421— 27081 27110 422— 383502 383505 554573 423— 131210 131241 424— 76909 76920 425— 734570 734584 427— 363751 363799 830963 831000 428— 139818 139847 430— 740867 740891 B-431— 75146 75180 B 900001 900048 433— 769273 769289 B-435— B 364753 364760 649696 649725 436— 88640 88650 384601 384604 437— 762164 762188 438— 859190 859243 929309 929338 439— 138219 138715 592902 592946 440— 413591 413592 776584 776600 B-441— 584908 584929 444— 438751 438757	L. U. 444—(Cont.) 665994 666000 B-446— 123530 123546 447— B 323118 750662 750676 448— 380877 380888 449— 856978 856980 450— 138628 138695 435249 435253 451— 774392 774406 452— 132677 132695 B-453— 53922 53923 B 700701 700738 976778 976862 454— 761812 761825 456— 613752 613780 457— 385501 385503 386985 387000 556431 458— 165463 165464 750708 750726 459— 208522 917779 917891 461— 970260 970270 462— 433972 B-465— B 275908 275919 703204 703371 B 867980 868344 466— 919828 919925 469— 602251 602253 769028 769092 470— 125101 125121 397196 397200 471— 764893 764929 473— 408120 408125 474— 197116 197250 B 341201 341234 442501 442554 570214 B-476— 855899 855917 B 879020 879038 477— B 297903 991135 991200 481— 990121 990350 B-482— 400636 400643 B-483— 16898 17051 486— 766871 766882 487— 84347 84412 588539 588540 969147 969150 969201 969236 488— 125678 125682 174024 174087 489— 86418 86427 936928 936930 490— 396378 396383 491— 738777 738798 492— 606426 606480 B-495— 320260 320290 B 256296 B 258505 306767 306773 496— 112562 112576 497— 51054 798822 798832 499— 277501 277606 331877 331881 947585 947594 968980 969000 500— 78434 78597 501— 31593 31817 132212 132562 283530 283699 502— 53923 53930	L. U. 504— 63268 63269 933704 933715 505— 7229 7349 430482 430488 601755 601787 506— 583068 736086 736110 509— 71412 961855 961856 278415 278428 511— 123901 123934 762894 762900 512— 734041 734090 516— 766401 766437 519— 404217 404226 520— 134318 134382 521— 322541 322617 436554 436557 522— 121808 121834 525— 9659 9677 196927 196970 383293 383359 526— 244187 244193 527— 141321 141356 585222 585323 533— 125794 125805 536— 246168 246169 537— 737798 737808 538— 562209 562221 539— 652352 652378 540— 754080 754111 543— 89421 89431 545— 135391 135412 546— 112935 112964 547— 132415 132455 614881 614882 B-548— 124501 124511 B 261936 549— 35381 35460 550— 422877 422891 552— 206937 206959 569558 569559 553— 385390 385404 B-554— B 323549 323613 752162 752177 556— 129066 129088 557— 833494 833527 972444 972485 561— 588810 589022 562— 422065 422088 564— 229796 229809 566— 393983 393991 555556 567— 621654 621720 568— 296767 296806 569— B 275781 275784 413102 413105 820181 820364 939350 939377 570— B 271811 271813 B 271819 422592 422606 572— 20306 20320 423517 573— 56557 56570 574— 24218 24219 28433 201338 201475 575— 300119 300124 576— 330095 330100	L. U. 576—(Cont.) 428251 428259 519600 577— 57418 866813 866834 580— 271204 271206 243548 243644 581— 927751 927810 582— 269328 269351 583— 749591 749616 584— 140762 140765 144547 144638 268606 268683 585— 747136 747153 586— 920579 920594 587— 742916 742930 589— 192751 192840 587876 587894 901406 901500 590— 21286 21290 591— 749301 749350 592— 320140 320142 499187 499200 753601 753625 593— 3454 3460 594— 378334 378357 595— 124757 124783 577113 577124 891311 891590 596— 94499 94504 597— 745507 745520 598— 118512 118515 600— 12053 12055 380522 380530 601— 217840 217953 412468 413415 584077 584086 602— 20918 20925 759422 759439 B-603— 92712 92725 427082 427085 604— 51766 51850 440591 440592 B-605— 224343 224489 578331 578333 B 620222 620250 B 865501 865557 892794 892851 606— 597157 772236 772247 B-609— 782302 782319 610— 60022 60090 264680 614— 141909 141918 615— 137129 137183 616— 576803 757222 757285 617— 288074 288149 618— 266581 266700 619— 784760 784765 621— 420577 420609 437251 437258 623— 214316 214340 624— 317298 317351 760250 760251 626— 519749 519753 628— 742109 742134 629— 793056 793100 630— 271523 271533 631— 7853 7856 93465 93490 634— 232173 232190	L. U. B-636— B 234392 234394 909659 909684 637— 213030 288282 288323 B-640— 281831 281878 585836 585844 987076 987105 643— 948212 948242 644— 314283 314340 B-645— B 231634 231636 B 320183 320198 755442 755456 646— 129707 129737 648— 13855 13913 14624 14625 727329 737331 649— 226165 228251 228340 650— 73664 73714 281695 281699 651— 239752 239780 652— 409629 409641 576474 653— 18124 18146 656— 766036 766060 B-657— B 249917 404741 404760 658— 743487 743503 B-659— 212856 213000 306751 306995 389513 389522 974178 974250 660— 422130 422134 755891 755898 764290 764324 661— 198184 198187 374460 374472 664— 30116 30172 B-667— 122742 122841 B 272857 333514 333515 B 817811 817933 669— 883721 883745 670— 137435 137445 671— 237847 337313 337355 672— 561457 730263 730269 673— 561290 561311 674— 262553 262559 860715 860778 B-675— 600540 600616 676— 208047 857071 857146 678— 242124 242135 754285 754324 679— 761161 761173 680— 135981 135996 681— 418985 419003 682— 292883 661547 661584 683— 117197 117264 560925 560929 B-684— 877684 877702 212044 212063 B 292278 685— 35731 35752 686— 614474 614506 B-688— 193501 193506 689— 656091 656136 690— 126109 126137 589098 589099 694— 370353 370379	L. U. 695— 139210 139356 697— 51504 51508 182453 182526 202348 202398 851696 851782 698— 245112 343869 343889 699— B 322559 322597 B 336673 336676 767745 767768 702— 69657 69703 89517 89536 102304 102335 135636 135650 286513 286515 305306 305307 315025 315038 458682 458691 510655 510681 533109 533115 583430 583436 811855 811871 812482 812487 855451 855453 967740 967752 704— 849342 849356 705— 126937 126947 590572 590573 706— 126348 126367 589395 589402 B 722415 722423 707— 775452 775500 708— 163358 19136 19212 709— 105138 105149 710— 730622 730634 B-711— 83871 84000 B 311447 311449 446251 446290 712— 171300 171314 B-713— B 43941 43990 190881 190882 827776 827805 B 870891 871120 714— 739895 739903 715— 410263 410286 716— 102609 102750 217561 217890 332276 332278 718— 143701 143768 419975 420000 579779 579783 719— 33016 33085 720— B 334211 406070 406079 B-721— 594266 594270 761010 761063 724— 100712 100713 136711 136845 881756 881848 725— 171134 171135 B-727— 80515 80530 397774 397800 728— 301528 301529 830025 830043 729— 230344 230350 B-730— 886624 886673 731— 229628 229662 732— 1943 1954 26751 26756 118879 118909 734— 133536 133542 922501 922719 923929 924000 735— 84069 84082 738— 323891 323892 654651 654708 740— 529169 529176 744— 241501 241554
---	--	---	--	---	--	---

L. U. 744—(Cont.) 321839 321846 927614 927750	L. U. 812— 100284 100287	L. U. 862— 336679 336723	L. U. B-936— B 236286 236291 407237 407242	L. U. B-1015—(Cont.) B 891751 891781	L. U. B-1096— B 64958 64960	L. U. MISSING
746— 127221 127224 B 723071 723084	813— 180001 180036 240726 240730 308972 309000	863— 421983 421994	937— 592017 592041	B-1018— B 268814 268821 B 328208 328327	B-1097— B 279723 B 484722 484730	18— 431514-515.
747— 854784 854856	B-815— B 250962 250973 380189 380196	864— 788841 788921	940— 218021 899434 899483	B-1019— 339863 339884	B-1104— B 68907 68990 B 809148 809250 B 878251 878356	33— 247484-485.
748— 51001 51014 424720 424725 794926 795000	817— 94125 94138 318862 319190	865— 10379 10382 886244 886481	942— 220547 220577	B-1020— B 322278 322318	1105— 179024 179033	57— 987148.
B-749— B 283245 283253 393784 B 496364 496378 969113 969496	818— 739147 739185	B-868— B 233064 233070 B 768463 768583	B-943— 309589 309600 750601 750604	B-1021— 276752 751507 751510	1108— 61769 61781	115— 648816.
750— 808916 808950	819— 396744 396755	869— 910568 910584	B-945— B 262857 262858 303837 303859	B-1022— B 329451 329453 B 513187 513228	B-1109— 65684 65780	157— 568171-174.
754— 129957 129973	820— 145081 145085	870— 610120 610156	B-947— B 314232 314252 760607 760615	B-1023— 28112 28118	B-1110— 133598 133625	177— 32815-32840.
755— 294761 771971 771989	821— 494988 494995	872— 769645 769650	948— 127832 127914	1024— 47398 47467 82704 82709	B-1111— B 260313 260315 B 775942 776016	201— 740487, 499, 502, 511-512, 521-524, 528, 530-532, 534- 536, 539, 587, 640, 652, 673, 677, 689, 895509, 537, 546-550, 702, 761786-788, 949, 986-988.
756— 145664 145672	822— 924292 924366	873— 715356 715374	B-949— 316259	B-1025— 771084 771087	B-1112— B 71946 71947 B 898170 898451	304— 563214, 219.
757— 845770 845788	B-825— B 90314 90478 B 882692 882750 B 883121 885000 B 919501 920208 B 920251 920383 B 921001 921348	875— 114046 114067	953— 619651 619669 328791 328800	B-1026— B 712298 721331	B-1116— B 261712 706041 706130	328— 134924-927.
758— 270411 544405 544437	B-826— 35178 35182	877— 85609 85621	956— 14651 14655	B-1027— B 333678 333690 B 891035 891072	B-1118— 605926 605955	337— 593583-584.
B-760— 616695 616711 264381 264518	B-828— B 233346 692564 B 692553 692564 B 893476 894000 B 966001 966230	882— 758157 758167	B-957— B 637822 637826	B-1029— 926756 926765	B-1120— B 1009 1018 832429 832448	415— 143961.
761— 753420 753465	B-829— B 89018 89106 B 909751 910173 B 938379 939000 B 939295 941250	884— 262121 262126	B-959— B 588692 588741 692280 692281	B-1030— B 185751 185770 B 227159 227160	B-1122— 113723 113738 601655 601656	440— 776586, 589, 591-595, 598- 599.
762— 403448 403465	B-830— B 61710 61735 B 81465 81466 B 681044 681052 B 854754 855000 B 856357 856500 B 856821 859207 B 859501 860228 B 902251 902427	885— 30802 30803 109698 109740	B-960— B 320708 511663 511672	1032— 160475 160494	B-1124— 118206 118208 B 340801 340805 B 748203	488— 174023.
B-763— B 301794 301800 B 510001 510003 797775 797833	B-831— B 89018 89106 B 909751 910173 B 938379 939000 B 939295 941250	887— 281069 281071 31008 31117	B-963— B 298511 298512 314229 314238	B-1034— B 244137 244151 842701 842759	B-1125— 752220 752245	566— 555555.
764— 921521 921560	B-832— B 65262 65274 B 808216 808500 B 947809 948135 B 948751 949560 B 87470 87493 B 89527 89550	888— 756319 756333	B-964— 207894 207931	1036— 672641 672655	B-1126— 825833 825861	584— 140761.
766— 130830 130845 592087 592089	B-833— 79775 79780 384303 384362	889— 161366 161371 438010 438092	B-965— 12804 12897 B 291417 291421 429238 B 812998 813000 B 952501 952731	B-1037— 129915 129919 461881 461970	B-1128— B 339297 339300 B 921751 921753	592— 320138-139, 141,
767— 361290 361318	B-834— B 81456 81458 B 82900 982915	890— 266056 405569 405591 951056 951059	968— 611386 611399	B-1041— B 92821 92885 B 808851 881250 B 915001 915690	B-1129— B 310441 310480	600— 12052, 12054.
768— 74489 74529	B-835— 79775 79780 384303 384362	893— 800891 800898	970— 377811 377821	B-1043— B 127365 127500 B 140932 141000 B 177001 177185 246001 246121	B-1130— B 341415 341454 B 942635 943187	616— 576802.
771— 753065 753077	B-836— B 65262 65274 B 808216 808500 B 947809 948135 B 948751 949560 B 87470 87493 B 89527 89550	896— 324751 324759 422373 422374 727443 727500	972— 607610 607619	B-1044— B 127365 127500 B 140932 141000 B 177001 177185 246001 246121	B-1131— 492859 492875	637— 213026-029.
772— 756517	B-837— B 81456 81458 B 82900 982915	897— 140447 140483	B-979— B 276634 276635 530368 530377	B-1045— B 321983 322160	B-1132— B 342863 342900 B 965251 965258	661— 374460.
B-773— 763282 763328	B-838— 127619 127642	898— 420187 420204	980— B 257160 257166 B 261926 261926 767335 767340	B-1046— 960856 960889	B-1133— 270586 270610	738— 654656.
774— 231887 231943	B-839— 828429 828750 847501 847930	900— 87405 87420	B-981— B 277873 277958 531869 531883	1047— 204165 925538 925561	B-1134— B 319270 319281	789— 793965.
775— 848895 848914	B-840— 512082 512094	902— 53699 142521 142555	B-982— 387099 387115	B-1049— B 779072 779157	B-1135— 120015 120023 602855	825— 90309 - 90397, 90399, 401, 403- 410, 412-416, 418-420, 423- 425, 427-429, 431-433, 438- 442, 445, 448.
776— 296277 296279 929631 929707	B-841— 273195 939430 939447	903— 128401 128414 490497 490500	B-983— B 238252 238253 428908 504661 504663	B-1051— B 229756 229763 B 506835 507021	B-1136— 120015 120023 602855	873— 715355.
779— 170708 170738 263702 263703	B-842— 727625 727635	B-907— B 258719 258728 B 326868 326927 396149 396176	B-984— B 310949 310962	B-1052— B 413891 413929	B-1137— B 344616 344656	903— 128409-413.
783— 581940 581965	B-843— 255093 255139 B 328832 328834	B-909— B 234661 234664 783242 783277	B-987— 875833 876435 141410 141429	B-1053— B 230803 230804 B 941380 941476	B-1138— 77431 77494 151835 151890 170216	953— 619652, 660-661, 663, 667, 328790-799.
B-783— 91806 91835 B 331692 331720	B-844— 744687 744697 950496 950508	B-910— 386075 386100 298579 298581 462350 462357	B-986— B 310949 310962	B-1054— B 712504 712582	B-1139— 123013 123017	980— 267334.
787— 102137 102143	B-845— 743361 743380	913— 602801 602880 751926 751963 761721	B-987— 875833 876435 141410 141429	B-1055— B 325611 325659 B 331562 331566	B-1140— 77431 77494 151835 151890 170216	987— 141389-390.
788— 130565 130577 591474	B-846— 386716 386740 477751 477850 909699 909750	914— 817265 817287	B-989— B 724270 724298	B-1056— B 325611 325659 B 331562 331566	B-1141— 77431 77494 151835 151890 170216	1006— 775441-450.
789— 793966 793968	B-847— 393048 393049 859969 860061	917— 386568 386583	991— 93059 93065 302536	B-1057— 507530 507546	B-1142— B 90826 90851 B 777001 777047	1057— 507545.
790— 364430 364442	B-848— 744687 744697 950496 950508	918— 759685 759697	992— B 310758 310792	B-1058— B 712504 712582	B-1143— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	1065— 325609-610.
791— 48886 48959 603451 603461	B-849— 174837 174894 437639	919— 923337 923341	993— 133858 133912 615451 615452	B-1059— B 318431 318447	B-1144— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	VOID
792— 475501 475510	B-850— 32839 32848 89777 89811	B-921— B 885001 885684 B 886341 886500 B 93863 93965 B 935060 935250	994— 100903 100917	B-1060— B 712504 712582	B-1145— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	1— 233482, 864238, 292, 986244.
795— 249818 249836	B-851— 744687 744697 950496 950508	922— 374945 374956	B-997— 89139 89153 B 331233 331234	B-1061— B 712504 712582	B-1146— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	B-3— AJ 5980, 5982. DBM 1606- 1608. H 2650. I 5299, 6201. OA 21476, 21624. BFQ 15985. BMQ 9408, 9418.
798— 435365 435383	B-852— 70479 70500 81360 240751 240767	925— 27177 27185	B-998— 79000 79056 B 300092	B-1062— B 712504 712582	B-1147— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	9— 204460.
800— 168460 168465 263316 263367 474636 474643	B-853— 1646 1664 154796 154861	928— 195035 195037 275981 276000 300001 300018	B-999— B 292792 292800 B 729301	B-1063— B 712504 712582	B-1148— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	16— 303201-210, 244.
801— 115540 115555	B-854— 70479 70500 81360 240751 240767	932— 794200 794213	B-1000— B-307513 307521 B 896280 896566	B-1064— B 712504 712582	B-1149— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	18— 137585, 431279, 383, 478, 692, 810980, 811053.
803— B 338365 338385	B-855— 1646 1664 154796 154861	933— 413664 413677 577384	B-1006— B-775340 775500 B 887251 887327	B-1065— B 712504 712582	B-1150— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	26— 33895, 183117, 148.
804— 401595 401606	B-856— 734774 734794	934— 793166 793170	B-1007— B 265596 265597 B 867237 867311	B-1066— B 712504 712582	B-1151— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	39— 221669, 595711.
806— 755129 755142	B-857— 693292 693317		B-1008— B 265596 265597 B 867237 867311	B-1067— B 712504 712582	B-1152— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	
808— 229465 229471	B-858— 118136 118200 123301 123339		B-1009— B 265596 265597 B 867237 867311	B-1068— B 712504 712582	B-1153— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	
809— 228783 742625 742639	B-859— 118136 118200 123301 123339		B-1010— B 66460 66515 B 844246 845250	B-1069— B 712504 712582	B-1154— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	
811— 774274 774275	B-860— 135033 135063		B-1011— 14058 14081	B-1070— B 712504 712582	B-1155— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	
			B-1012— B 478465 478500	B-1071— B 712504 712582	B-1156— B 91598 91601 B 783906 783961	

L. U. 40— 202497, 287512.	L. U. 125—(Cont.) 461, 551.	L. U. 453— 700732.	L. U. 674— 262549, 860407.	L. U. 830—(Cont.) 612, 772, 782, 825, 841, 860049.	L. U. 1130— 942709, 808.	L. U. 603— 286504.
48— 67011, 093, 67148, 162, 67258-262, 92056.	160— 209992 - 993, 210682, 719, 792, 321540.	458— 750710.	697— 51504.	832— 87473, 487-488, 808309, 444, 948036, 804, 949011, 080, 216, 304, 520,	1132— 342876, 883.	674— 262549.
50— 166896.	164— 49872.	459— 917818.	702— 69670.	846— 909708.	1134— 319273-274.	699— 336664-671.
57— 136916, 716177, 787, 791, 717173.	177— 10790, 165813, 592730, 750, 32655.	472— 134715, 726- 727.	707— 775498-500.	855— 154828.	1154— 31027, 718033, 035.	775— 160824-829.
66— 222179, 218, 230, 240, 252, 318, 513, 537, 564, 573, 674, 750, 310217, 232, 390556, 565, 580, 815267, 324, 339, 872092.	193— 247789, 648978.	474— 341219.	716— 217881.	890— 951057.	1157— 338101, 106, 111-112, 114, 118, 120-125.	825— 90282-90294, 298, 90301- 90302, 90306- 90307.
73— 307826, 893, 936.	196— 715370, 372, 787972.	487— 969204 - 205, 588540, 84264.	721— 594205-206.	907— 326896.	1164— 874839, 954.	903— 490479.
83— 273870, 904, 988, 274073, 076, 091, 094, 166, 168, 185, 196, 373, 445, 405807, 440325.	201— 761784 - 785, 789-790.	501— 31605, 699, 31752, 763, 31810, 132304, 390, 405, 508, 383554, 655.	724— 136797.	909— 234663.	Previously Listed Missing—Rec.	907— 258698.
107— 111394, 396, 398.	213— 644878, 961, 645357.	525— 9673, 383307.	727— 397733, 735, 740.	910— 386094.	157— 568154.	911— 173281, 288.
108— 27984.	215— 755769.	527— 141328.	732— 26751-754, 118907.	911— 173281, 288.	201— 740446, 452, 457-458, 482- 483.	934— 793160.
110— 82421, 762773, 909, 918, 968, 263002, 198.	245— 671013, 108.	539— 652368.	755— 771983.	953— 328745, 275852.	277— 881216-230.	987— 141389-390.
124— 848868.	263— 237179, 235.	566— 393987.	775— 160829.	965— 12861, 952526, 715.	291— 5796, 58825.	1007— 867111-120.
125— 280187, 219.	291— 5796, 5815.	569— 820182, 207.	795— 249833.	1007— 867260.	304— 243476, 480.	1020— 322271-275.
	309— 104700, 835, 111666, 293906.	587— 742940, 870, 883.	826— 935859.	1018— 328211.	317— 919350.	1027— 333656, 659.
	326— 582228.	592— 753604, 618.	829— 938865, 939649, 690, 940170, 470, 820.	1030— 185768-770.	385— 81680.	1129— 310397-400.
	332— 469205.	601— 584080.	830— 856417, 479, 482, 978, 857013, 088, 108, 266, 269, 289, 315, 389, 398, 443, 550, 762, 801, 812, 892, 858132, 191, 205-206, 249, 275, 444, 485, 632, 789, 859056, 143, 180, 538, 609,	1060— 712552.	397— 72083.	1143— 91595.
	435— 364753.	618— 266604.		1085— 253306.	476— 255933.	BLANK
	439— 138371, 538, 549, 620.	631— 166471.		1095— 866525.	587— 742901.	16— 303248-250.
	447— 750665.	645— 320191.		1123— 266556, 776575.	598— 118504-507.	488— 174025.
		659— 306828, 86065.			600— 12050.	512— 734090.
						567— 261657-660.
						581— 927802-810.
						996— 100903-905.

GREAT SPA WIRED

(Continued from page 69)

plant. The electrical crews averaged 18 men for the two crews and the work lasted over eight months; however, like all jobs the day came when the building tradesmen picked up their buckets and tools and with one last look over the shoulder remembered that it was a good job while it lasted. Further additions and alterations will be done from time to time and we have the word of Mr. Harry Ward, manager of national repute, who is in charge of operations, that it will be a 100 per cent union house. Much credit goes to Mr. Ward for the manner in which he has cooperated with organized labor.

On a letterhead of the Pacific Electrical and Mechanical Company and under the date of December 21, we received the following communication addressed to the officers and members of Local No. B-477:

LETTER OF APPRECIATION

"Gentlemen:

"With the Arrowhead Springs Hotel job drawing to a close, I feel that it is fitting and proper at this time on behalf of the Pacific Electrical and Mechanical Company and myself, to express our gratitude and appreciation for the splendid spirit of cooperation and high quality of workmanship given us by your members who were in our employ on this job. I further feel that at all times we have received the full support of the officers, membership and your business manager. At no time were we forced to operate with a shortage of men despite the fact that you were forced to call men from locals as far distant as Long Beach and Bakersfield.

"Taking this opportunity to wish you a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year, I am

"Sincerely and fraternally yours,

"(Signed) W. E. KIME,

"Foreman."

Arrowhead Springs Hotel is not only the world's finest spa, but it was built 100 per cent by union labor and now operates as a union house under the able management of Harry Ward.

MUNICIPAL POWER

(Continued from page 71)

planning of the uses of electricity in the home. The service is free.

A series of photographs have been made, showing, in various stages, the adequate installation and the job so often done by certain contractors who sell their services on price. These pictures show much better than words the difference between cobbling up a chicken coop on the outside of the house for a meter box and doing the job right to begin with.

Although the adequate wiring program is the one being stressed at present, the other parts of the educational series also offer an opportunity for the individual member of the local to become better acquainted with all phases of the industry and to furnish him with material to use in his job of selling the union electrician to the community at large.

The October meeting was the bureau demonstration of commercial lighting units, and in November the new city code was taken up.

The January meeting will be designated as "Sign Night," at which time members of the sign unit of Local Union No. B-83

will give a demonstration of glassblowing and sign building, hanging and maintenance. With more than 95 per cent of the sign work in Los Angeles being done by shops operating under a signed agreement with Local Union No. B-83, it will not be difficult to have the demonstration put on by union men.

The February meeting will be on control equipment, contactors, starters, compensators, circuit breakers and relays, to be presented by selected manufacturers.

Maintenance of office and factory electric equipment and wiring systems will be taken up in March. The program will be presented in cooperation with the bureau and a selected electrical maintenance superintendent.

The safety meeting will be held in April. Hazards, protection and resuscitation will be presented by the city inspection department, the city fire department and the bureau.

The subject for May is slated as industrial heating units, and a discussion of their application in drying, baking, enameling and heat treating processes, presented by a cooperating manufacturer.

Electric metering will be taken up in June, with a selected utility giving the demonstration.

The July meeting is scheduled to be on the subject of electric motors.

As the program goes along, some changes may be made as demand requires.

The local feels that by instituting such a program and by cooperating in the spread of the knowledge of the practical value of having electrical work done by competent men, it is aiding not only its own members, but the whole electrical industry.



To all our new contributors, a hearty welcome! We hope to see you again.

PALS

A lineman gazed up at the sky,
He watched the birds go flying by.
"They're headin' North, by gum," he said,
"And I'm overworked and underfed,
I think I'll pack and hit the trail,
Tonight. I'll shag the midnight mail."

A narrow back swore in a house near by.
"That guy ain't half so smart as I,
Only the best can learn my trade,
We're natural born and then self made.
Some day I'll boss this blasted crew,
I'll show that ape what I can do."

The lineman beamed o'er the window sill,
"Still warping pipe, you scissor bill?
I'd hate to spend my life inside,
Wear a four-foot belt and a bleached-out
hide.

He's steeped in pride, the ornery mick.
Like malted milk, he's double thick."

That night they met at the bar room door.
They both got fried, as oft before.
The narrow back grabbed the midnight mail,
The lineman made the county jail;
Each one rejoiced at the other's fate,
For pals they were with a friendly hate.

BOB DENNING,
L. U. No. 357.

DEVILLED ERGS

If the erg is the unit of work,
Take my word, it's the unit of irk!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

YO HO, AND A BATTLE OF RUMMY!

(The Saga of Captain Andy Johnson)
I once knew a fixer in Boston,
Whose houseboat I frequently dosed on;
With story and antic
He strode the Atlantic—
An excellent lake to get glossed on!

MARSHALL LEAVITT,
L. U. No. 124.

UNDERSTATING

This is a small part of the write-up given
by the Minneapolis Labor Review to L. U.
No. 292's annual ball.

"Lighting effects originated by members of
the arrangements committee, that are the
outposts of beauty, something whose mag-
nificence will take your breath away, will add
the last touch to this evening of pleasure,
glamour and delight.

"This is just a comparatively dull picture
of the grandeur and splendour that will make
a background for the amorous glances and
the swaying forms divine of the most fasci-
nating women in the world, the gallant de-
meanor and handsome appearance of the
finest men in the world who will be enjoying
the fortieth annual ball of Electrical Work-
ers 292, the men and women of Minneapolis
organized labor."

We'd like to see what this writer can do
when he gets lavish.



THE B. A.

The toughest job in our outfit today
Is the one we handed to our B.A.
For there's always someone to make a moan
That the other fellow's "got the bone."
That job that was "put on ice for me"
Was given by that dumb cluck to "G."

But if I'm the fellow who gets the job
Then the old B.A. is a "darned good slob,"
Till something else arouses our ire
Then again the fat is in the fire.
And so it goes, from morn till eve
As each of us airs his own pet peeve.

I'm sure that if we had his job to do
We'd many a time be in a stew
Whether John or Jim or Fred or Phil
Was the man who'd do to fill the bill
When the contractor calls for that rare crea-
tion,
A man who can satisfy all the nation.

Let's try to show as best we may
Our loyalty to our B.A.
A fellow who's doing the best he can
To help along his fellow man,
And needs our boosts instead of knocks.
So here's to you, B.A., old socks!
GEORGE R. DUNN,
L. U. No. 516.

Here's a little thought which sometimes
occurs to ye ed of this col.

HE GETS IT IN THE NECK-Y

There is a job I would not choose,
'Twould surely drive me wacky,
The fellow who collects the dues,
The fin. and rec'ng sec'y.

HI-LINE HOMICIDE

Oh, sheriff, please
Come out here quick
There's a line gang playing
A dirty trick.

I heard the boss man
Say to his crew,
"Now listen, boys,
Here's what we'll do,
"We'll hang a guy
From yonder pole,
And bury a dead man
In this hole."

LINEMAN LENNIE,
L. U. No. B-702.



A new branch of the trade to hit this page
—the sea-going radio op. This Brother now
has a shore berth but the memoirs were writ-
ten on his last trip over the waves.

MEMOIRS OF A SEAGOING RADIO OPERATOR

The raucous groan of a rotary spark;
A clear cold note of the federal arc;
The plaintive chirp of the 142;
Wafting a message right to you.

Eight hours a day with headphones on,
Riding a freighter here and yon;
Sweating under a tropical sun,
Wishing I had a coastal run.

Winter on the North Atlantic,
Wind and water and waves gigantic;
Summer in the Caribbean Sea,
Steaming along so peacefully.

Grub you wouldn't look at twice;
Sumptuous feasts—Oh, so nice!
Prunes! Prunes! Prunes! None for me.
Wonder why I went to sea?

Travels to London and Germany,
Belgium, France and Italy.
Months spent on a tossing ship,
Longing for home and the end of the trip.

But wherever I may roam
I'm always thinking of home,
For no country even rates
Compared to our United States.

FRANK A. FINGER,
Ex-Radio Operator S.S. West Kyska,
W5ASD.

WISE SERMON

(A message to our boys in the fixture shops)

Keep pliers, wrenches a-going,
Wires a-stringing, hacksaws a-sawing
Tools a-swinging merrily everywhere;
May abundant employment
Bring glee and enjoyment
That all of us may equally share!

May men at the benches,
Like soldiers in trenches,
Learn the full value of cooperation;
May friction always fail
Amidst us to prevail,
Let it be used only as insulation!

Just as threads are reinforced when cement's
applied,
Our ranks may be strengthened with accord
inside.

A Bit O' Luck,
ABE GLICK,
L. U. No. B-3.

THE HARD WAY

I worry and work for promotion,
I study with pent-up emotion,
But there's so much to learn,
For what I may earn,
I wonder what gave me the notion!

AL (LEFTY) VAUGHN,
L. U. No. 617, San Mateo, Calif.

"It ill behooves those who have supped" to
be squawking the way John L. is doing now.

THE cause of civil liberty must not be surrendered at the end of one or even one hundred defeats If there is anything that it is the duty of the whole people never to intrust to any hands but their own, that thing is the preservation and perpetuity of their own liberties and institutions I fear you do not fully comprehend the danger of abridging the liberties of the people. A government had better go to the very extreme of toleration than do aught that could be construed into an interference with or to jeopardize in any degree the common rights of the citizen.

—*Abraham Lincoln.*
